PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,540—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIB OF BO BR O ROYAL ASI

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	*18th Feb.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	----	4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,618	17th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	15th Feb., 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	7th April 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	11th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	X	th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies via Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest Rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th February, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 16th February, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 20th February, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 18th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,119 tons, on or about 18th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacob	17th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal Use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
„ „ „ „	per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	per doz.	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	per doz.	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY bottled in France for Treacher and Co.	per doz.	24 0	27 2

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

CURRENT PRICES OF HELICAL "PREMIER" BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

IMPORTANT.—All Prices quoted in this List are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash. To suit the convenience of those unable to pay Cash on delivery, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are open to receive monthly instalments.

LADIES' MACHINES.—

The "Premier" Helical Royal		Rs.	450
The "Premier" Helical Model	"G"	„	400
The "Premier" Helical Model	"R"	„	330
The "Premier" Weldless Kangaroo		„	300
The "Premier" Helical Girls	"N"	„	265
The "Premier" Helical Tricycle		„	575

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES.—

The "Premier" Helical Model	"Z"	Rs.	450
The "Premier" Helical "Polo"		„	450
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer	"O"	„	400
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer		„	400
The "Premier" Helical Roadster	"P"	„	400
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer	"R"	„	330
The "Premier" Helical Roadster	"S"	„	330
The "Premier" Weldless Kangaroo		„	275
The "Premier" Helical Youths'	"M"	„	250
The "Premier" Helical Tricycle		„	560
The "Premier" Helical Tandem (2 Gents)		„	750
The "Premier" Helical Tandem (Gent & Lady)		„	780

All the above machines are fitted with DUNLOP TYRES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS ON

SPORT AND PASTIME.

	Rs. as.
Gymnastics	0 8
Dominoes	0 8
New Laws of Cricket	0 3
Laws of Tennis	0 4
Laws of Rugby Union	0 4
Archery, Fencing and Broadsword	0 8
Rowing and Sailing	0 8
Rules of the Amateur Boxing Association	0 2
Park's Golf Scoring Book	0 2
Laws of Lacrosse, Hockey and Polo	0 8
Pocket Chess Problems Recorder	1 0
"Splash," a monsoon evening's diversion	0 8
Fireworks and how to make them	0 8
Skating and Sliding	0 8
Handbook of Manly Exercises	0 8
Draw—Poker and Spoil—Five	0 8
Whist	0 8
The Cricketer's Guide	0 4
The Card Player	0 8
Fishing, illustrated	0 8
Handbook of Draughts and Blackgammon	0 8
Ball Games	0 8

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

FORT, BYCULLA AND CUMBALLA HILL, ALSO AT POONA.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.

PIVERS HAIR TONIC.
PIVERS PRINCES EAU DE COLOGNE.
PIVERS DENTIFRICE.
PIVERS POMADE DE HONGROISE.
LULINS'S SCENTS ASSORTED.
FRENCH SOAPS ASSORTED.
ACQUA GENOVA.
DR. PIERRE DENTIFRICE,
EAU DE TOILETTE.
ATKINSON'S SCENTS ASSORTED.
MOLLARD POMADE.
FLORILINE.
PHOTO CHROME.
RIMMEL'S HAIR DYE.
SMELLING SALTS.
SPONGES.
CASHMERE BOUQUETS.
BAY LEAF WATER.
EAU FIGARO.
BRILLIANTINE.
ROSS CANTHARDES OIL.
POWDE DE BIZ DE JAVA.
EUCALYPTIA.
FULLER'S EARTH.
POWDER PUFFS.
VIOLET POWDERS.
VASELINE POMADE.
TRUEFITT'S EGG TULIP.
RIMMEL'S SOAP.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.
HONEY WATER.
TOOTH BRUSHES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, [illegible], Bengal.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	[illegible]
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE FIFTY-TWO SERIES

is perhaps the most remarkable series of story-books ever issued from the press. No other series can boast such a splendid list of authors, such variety of style and subject matter, such high encomiums from the press, or such wide and permanent popularity with the public.

NEW VOLUMES. Each Rs. 3-12.

FIFTY-TWO HOLIDAY STORIES FOR BOYS.

By G. A. Henty, Geo. Manville Fenn, Coulson Kernahan, C. A. Stephen, William Drysdale, Alice F. Jackson, etc.

FIFTY-TWO HOLIDAY STORIES FOR GIRLS.

By L. T. Meade, Alice F. Jackson, Sarah Doudney, etc., etc.

FIFTY-TWO SUNDAY STORIES.

By Marie Corelli, Sarah Doudney, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Lucy C. Lillie, Mary E. Wilkins, etc., etc.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "INDUS" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CASTELLO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES to the pupils of the Schools will take place in the TOWN HALL, TO-DAY, at 4-45 P.M.

The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL, will preside.

BOMBAY GRADUATE'S ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. FAIRBAIRN on HIGHER EDUCATION in ENGLAND and INDIA, at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY next the 17th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. RANADE, C. I. E., has consented to preside.

JAMIETRAM N. HARIDAS,
RUSTOM K. R. KAMA,
Honorary Secretaries.

11th February, 1899.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st February.

The Final Entries close on Thursday, the 16th inst.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned.

D. LINDSAY, Hony : Secy : & Trea,
The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19, Shams Munzil, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1899, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1898.
2. To elect a Director in the place of the one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

NOTICE is also hereby given that immediately after the termination of the above meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution.—

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AS fascinating a book as could ever be written would be on forgotten men of genius. Half the time it seems as though the accidents which beget an immortality of fame have little or nothing to do with the work which a great man actually does. Take an example which comes very close home.

How many people know the amazing story of Count Rumford, the man who originated, planned out and founded the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street? Every one knows more or less of the lives of Sir Humphrey Davy, and Faraday, and Prof. Tyndall, and even perhaps, of Thomas Young the greatest of them all, the man whom Prof. Tyndall thought the greatest intellect which England had produced since Newton. But who knows anything of the man who made the work of these famous men possible.

Count Rumford got his Title from the Holy Roman Empire, but he was not a German. He was knighted by an English King, but he was not an Englishman. He was an American, born in the colony of Massachusetts, and he began life as plain Benjamin Thompson, His father died when he was very young, and when he was fourteen he was apprenticed to a storekeeper at Salem, in New England, famous for its witchcraft trials and hangings. Afterwards to be immortalized by the novelist Hawthorne. He studied at night and gave himself a good education, and was soon "so far advanced in astronomy and higher mathematics as to be able to calculate a solar eclipse within four seconds of accuracy."

While as an apprentice he spent most of his time inventing things, and incidentally studying medicine. Soon after this he became principal of a small academy, and at nineteen he says, "I married, or rather I was married." His wife was wealthy and his senior by fourteen years. This marriage was the foundation of Thompson's success. Within three years of it, however, he left his wife in America, to make his way to wealth and distinction in Europe, and although his daughter subsequently joined him, he never saw, or seems to have desired to see. his wife again.

Soon after his marriage Thomson became acquainted with Governor Wentworth, or new Hampshire, who struck by his appearance and bearing, made him major of a local regiment of militia. This raised up against him.

A host of jealous enemies and when the American War broke out Thompson got wind of a plot to tar and feather him and fled to Boston. Although he seems to have ardently wished to fight on the side of the Americans, he was literally forced to join the Royalists. So, on the evacuation of Boston by the Royalist troops he was selected by Governor Wentworth to carry despatches to England. On his arrival in London he immediately attracted the attention of Lord George Germaine, Secretary of State, who appointed him to a clerkship in his Office. Four years later, Thompson was Under-Secretary of War, and at 27 was elected Fellow of the Royal Society.

With the fall of the Ministry Thompson was sent back to America in command of a Regiment, but by the time he arrived the war was practically over. Then he thought of joining the Austrian Army in a campaign against the Turks, and crossed Dover to Calais with Gibbon. On his way to Austria he fell in with Prince Maximillian soon after elector of Bavaria, who at once made him his principal adviser. George III. gave him leave to enter the Elector's service and made him a knight, and for eleven years he remained at the head of affairs in Bavaria. All this time, however with his political and courtly affairs he was sending valuable papers to the Royal Society, Meanwhile he reorganised the Bavarin Army and suppressed mendicity in the beggar-ridden state. This latter feat he accomplished in a single day. He had built an industrial establishment on the outkirts of Munich, and when it was ready, at a concerned hour every begger was arrested and brought thither. Apropos of this philanthropic enterprise, Thompson remarked, "To make vicious and abandened people happy, it had generally been supposed necessary to first make them virtuous. But why not reverse the order? Make them happy first and then virtuous."

With the outbreak of the Napoleonic wars, Bavaria was threatened and the Elector fled leaving Thompson, now Count Rumford, in full command. He was for a time in the Government and practically King, and succeeded in keeping Bavaria from being occupied by the enemy.

In 1799 Rumford returned to England and at once projected the establishment of the Royal Institution which received its charter from George III. in 1800. For a time he lived at the Institution, in Albemarle Street, pursuing his studies relating to heat and light. A little later he established himself in Paris, and married as his second wife the wealthy widow of Lavoisier, the celebrated French Chemist. With this lady he led an extremely uncomfortable life, till at last they agreed to separate. Rumford took up his residence on the outskirts of Paris, where he died, suddenly in 1814 in his sixty-second year.

Rumford may fairly be regarded as the founder of modern theory which looks upon heat simply as a molecular vibration. Had he done nothing else he would have been among the most famous men of science of his time. When he went to Paris he was elected a member of the Institute of France, and he himself was the first recipient of the Rumford medal at the hands of the Royal Society. He appears to have been equally facile in all the principal tongues of Europe, he was widely read, he was an inventor, and besides all this he was an accomplished stategist in war. He ranks with Howard as a great philanthropist and social reformer : he appears to have had a perfect genius for organization, and was one of the greatest executives of his age. The story of his restless and remarkable career reads like a romance.

There is only one work in the English language which comprises such a library of biography as busy men and women want to posses. That is the "Encyclopædia Britannica." It is from the "Encyclopædia" that the story of Count Rumford's life, given here, is taken, and this is only one among scores. For the "Encyclopædia Britannica" the greatest Englishmen of this generation have written, men of the type of Macaulay, and Matthew Arnold, and John Morley, and James Bryce, and Prof. Seeley, and the poet Swinburne and Archdeacon Farrar, and Clerk Maxwell and Dean Merivale, and Goldwin Smith,

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

J. RATILAL & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS :—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.

CIGARETTES :—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
408, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH :—33, Canning Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	4th	March	1899.
Do	11th	do	do
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

BOMBAY RACES.

SATURDAY, 18TH, WEDNESDAY, 22ND, AND SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

ADMISSION :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock including tickets for 2 Ladies ...Rs. 15
SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand and Enclosure only with tickets for 2 Ladies....................Rs. 12

DAY TICKETS.

Grand Stand and Enclosure, including admittance for 1 Lady ....Rs. 5
Private Paddock ....Re. 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members, W. I. T. C., are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Application for SEASON TICKETS should be made to the Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

DAY TICKETS will be sold at the Gate only.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for the EXTRA MEETINGS are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 2,50,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 25 and 26 of the Supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 17th January, 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this Office with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 11th of March, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 7th April, 1899.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 16th January, 1899.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council given under Section 2 (1) of the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 4,00,000 four lakhs on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The debentures will have a currency of 10 ten years from the 1st May, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st May and the 1st November of each year.

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the welfth Schedule of Act II B C of 1888.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 4,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 17th February 1899

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation and superscribed—" Tender for Municipal Loan of 1898-99."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta municipal debentures currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent of the amount tendered

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent, per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tendor is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment,

9. The earnest deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas : but not in any fraction of an anna, If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees or rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotmet will be divided in to four equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal.—

Instalment I. As near as possible to 25 per cent payble on 3rd March, 1899.
Do. II. ditto 25 per cent ditto 17th March, 1899.
Do. III. ditto 25 per cent ditto 30th March, 1899.
Do. IV. ditto 25 per cent ditto 14th April, 1899.

Including earnest deposit if in currency note or cheque

N. B.—The words as near as possible are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs, 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the dates of such payment

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th April 1899

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted a " pro rata " allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allottable on any tender is less than Rs. 500

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2 30 P. M, on Friday the 17th February 1899 at the Municipal Office

J. OWEN,
Offg Secretary to the Corporation

Municipal Office Calcutta, 24th January 1899

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four-and-a-half 4 1-2 per cent. Debenture Loan for 1898-99, and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency notes, or a Cheque for Rs, as earnest deposit.

Singed.................................

Dated

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without charge. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—
WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agents,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel " Movillette " Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1247 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	80	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India	10,800 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	10
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	48	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£57 1-2	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	1 7
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Shownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,600	125	125	Nil	92½
Breuls Cawnpere Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+30	800
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	485
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	280	all	15 pr c	215
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	665	125	125	dvd Rs 5	78
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	370
Munmar M	160	250	all	25	207½
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs30	580
New Indian	000	125	125	Rs 15	167½
Prince of Wales	130	500	0	20	1350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	590	500	7.	30	348xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	2,400xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	1000
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Halfyearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	155
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	325
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	900	5,600xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 . ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	915
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	305
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	200	200	dvdRs10	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2.	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	190
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	20	183
arcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5)	12 pr. ct.	113
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvdR023	410
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	8	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs.15	
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	10)	Re ½	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Halfyearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	345
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	42 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	622½
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	865
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	420
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	258
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Empress	2,100	500	501	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	509
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	490
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	645
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1.325
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	565
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	175
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	325
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	540
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	210
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,950
Mahaluxmee	690	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,255
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.					
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	97½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,750
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.1	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	590	1,000	1,0	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	300
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Nil	160
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,080
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs15	975
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	580
Sassoon	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	8,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	635
Sassoon and Alliance	3,600	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	390
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Vessishankar Lukhmishunker G Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	247½
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	472½
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	600	200	all	dvd R..	280
Wadia Mills	1,000	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	—

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 1-33m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-42m., 7-48a.
Prize distribution, Scottish Education Society's Schools, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Madame Lily Howard's Musical " At Home," Minglewady, Mazagon, 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, the Rev. Mr. Osborne's lecture on the Indian Mutiny, 8-30 p.m.
The Plague Commission, Secretariat.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, to-day.

TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE.—The seven hundred operatives of the Star of India Mill, who had been on strike, returned to work on Sunday, with the exception of twenty hands.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar Daresalem, Ibo and Chinde, per extra s.s. Sirdhana, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Saturday, the 18th inst.

VISITORS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—In consequence of the Mahomedan festival, known as "Ramzan Eed," 11,027 Mahomedans visited the Victoria Gardens on Sunday afternoon.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE :—The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will be held on Monday, February 27th, at the Cathedral Boys' High School, at 5-30 p.m. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside.

BURGLARY AT APOLLO STREET.—Mr. O. Smyth, residing at Apollo Street, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 10th instant, a room on the ground-floor of the house was entered and a Rudge Whitworth cycle, valued at Rs. 150, stolen. The door of the room was opened by means of a duplicate key.

SINKING OF A BATTELA IN THE HARBOUR.—On Saturday afternoon, a battela, belonging to Mahomed Abbass, was sailing down the harbour in charge of tindal Narayan Jogee, when she struck on a rock just off the Mody Bunder, filled with water and sank. The crew, numbering seven, managed to strike out ashore safely without any assistance.

BURGLARY AT DE SOUZA STREET—Bhanji Mahondas, a Hindu, residing at De Souza Street, locked the door of his room on Sunday afternoon and went out with his family. On his return home, in the evening he found the room had been broken into and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs 131, stolen from an unlocked cupboard.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Cossack	Huttner
Overture	Exiles	Gassner
Reminiscences of Offenbach		Offenbach
Valse	Sevilla	Matador
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Caryll
Polka	Off we Go	Cooe

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Madhoo Hari, aged thirty years. Deceased was a cart driver and resided at Lower Colaba. On the night of the 3rd instant deceased was seated near an open kerosine oil lamp, when it was suddenly knocked over and the deceased's clothes were set on fire. He was extensively burnt all over his body. and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained. His condition grew worse and he died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BHARATIYA VAJAKHANAWALA.—A meeting of this institution was held on last Saturday evening in the hall of the Aryan High School, when a lecture on Bubonic Plague and the remedies for stamping it out, was delivered by Professor Shankarshastri Pade. RaoBahadur Bhaskerrao Pitale, J.P., presided. Several speeches were made and the subject of the lecture was discussed by experts and other experienced men of the subject. At the conclusion the following resolution was passed :—" That in the opinion of the meeting assembled, it is desirable that the Plague Commission should be requested to take the evidence of certain gentlemen as representing the public opinion, and that a committee was appointed to ascertain the wishes of the Hindu public of Bombay, and to formulate the circumstances regarding the present plague administration, to be brought before the Plague Commission, and generally to carry out the wishes of the assembled meeting." After thanks to the chair, the meeting was dissolved.

SETTING THE HOUSE IN ORDER.

A GOVERNOR CASHIERED.

AN Imperial decree dated Pekin January 17 runs as under :—The other day Tseng Ho, (Manchu), the Governor-designate of Hupeh, sent us a memorial, making a number of suggestions with the object of repealing many of the settled regulations of governmental administration and we therefore sent the said memorial to the various Boards and Courts for their joint deliberation over the same. We have now received one memorial from Yi Ko (Manchu). Reader of the Hanlin Academy denouncing in unmeasured terms the audacity of the said Tseng Ho in trying to turn upside down as it were the whole machinery of government and yet another memorial from the Junior Director of the Imperial Banqueting Hall Chang Chungyi also declaring that the purpose of Tseng Ho was to create a revolution in the existing state of affairs. Now Tseng Ho's memorial did indeed seem to us at the time to go contrary to our desire to put the machinery of government on a firm basis for the strengthening of the empire and the greater welfare of the masses and he has therefore been guilty of trying to subvert the government and cause revolution—not as he pretends " putting our house in order." In punishment whereof Tseng Ho is hereby cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service as a severe warning to others.

(Note :—The above decree appears in the name of the Emperor and not of the Empress Dowager who in using his Majesty's name may have done so to avert the natural anger of her most powerful subject —Jung Lu—whose nephew Tseng Ho is Chang Chih-tung Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces is however to be congratulated at having the man who was primarily intended by the Empress Dowager to be a thorn in his side removed from the field of practical politics.—" Translator."

HENS WHICH HAVE STRUCK ILE.

SIMLA society in all its various grades is at the present moment being moved to the profoundest depths by a problem which has so far defied the wit of man and the accumulated wisdom of the various departments of the Government of India to solve. The fact is that the fowls of the summer capital have suddenly, and practically unanimously, taken it into their heads to lay none but eggs strongly flavoured with kerosene oil. Alike in Club, hotels, and private houses that too familiar odour makes its presence known whenever an egg is opened, be it boiled or poached, fried or scrambled, made up into a hair wash for a lady's toilette or compounded into a cocktail for a supporter of the bar. Kitchens have been ransacked, khansamas fined, poultry keepers threatened and abused, even the very dietary of the fowls themselves rigorously overhauled, but so far all to no purpose. Meanwhile, though chatelaines tear their hair and club secretaries and hotel managers rage furiously together, the trail of the kerosene is over the hill from Boileauganj to Kasumpti. The hens seem to have 'struck ile' in an inexhaustible stream such as would make even a Rockfeller envious. In the absence of a famine or a frontier war there is hardly any other subject of conversation. Perhaps the Thagi and Dacoity Department will find its opportunity in this most serious situation.

CHANGES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE following changes will take place in the Telegraph Department: Mr. Nigel Jones. Chief Superintendent of the Construction Branch will proceed on furlough in March, and will be succeeded by Mr. Gompertz now in charge of the Bengal Division. That Division will fall to Mr. Hensley, who will be relieved by Mr. James from Rangoon, Mr. Thomas, on return from furlough, has been posted to Mandalay, relieving Mr. Styan, who will have charge of the Lower Burma Division. Mr. Dempster in charge of the Calcutta office takes furlough in March, Mr. Chappell replacing him, and Mr. Meredith AssistantSuperintendent from Upper Burma will be posted to Akyab. Mr. Palmer also goes on leave; Mr. Olpherts relieving him in the Check Office, Mr Grimes being posted to Kashmir Mr. Gibbs to the Dacca Division and Mr. Hudson to Vizagapatam to hold charge of the East Coast Division. Mr. J. J. Allen returns from furlough on 12th April and resumes charge of the Directorship of Traffic when Mr. Kirk who has been officiating will probably take short leave.

DURING December last the value of the net imports of gold into India amounted to nearly five lakhs and three quarters of rupees. There was a net export of silver to the value of more than three lakhs.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A CONSIDERABLE CLAIM.

ROGER LANNING VS. THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

THE plaintiff, who described himself as a journalist, sued the defendants for Rs. 30,000 as damages for breach of contract. The plaintiff appeared in person; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, appeared for the society.

The plaintiff stated that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India was established in 1897. The articles of association gave the committee free powers to all things conducive to the advancement of the society. In pursuance of the powers the committee entered into an agreement with the plaintiff on the 28th of March 1898, by which it was agreed that the plaintiff should edit a newspaper which was to be the official organ of the society. The remuneration was to be half the profits. Subsequently the arrangement was varied, and it was arranged that the society should form a limited company with a capital of Rs. 10,000, half of the shares being given to plaintiff for his interest in establishing, conducting, and managing the paper. It was further agreed that the plaintiff was to receive Rs. 500 for his immediate expenses in organising the paper. On the 29th August, 1898, the society, without assigning any cause, cancelled the contract by refusing to carry out part of the agreement. Plaintiff assessed the damages he had sustained at Rs. 30,000; and asked for a decree for the same.

The society denied that the committee had entered into any agreement with the plaintiff in March 1898. The committee gave their approval to the proposal put forth by the plaintiff for the inauguration of a newspaper in connection with the society. The inauguration of the paper depended on the number of subscribers that could be obtained. As subscribers were not forthcoming, the proposal fell through. The plaintiff, by a letter of the 23rd of June 1898, withdrew his proposal, stating that he intended to start the paper at his own risk. He subsequently made nother suggestions, and it was proposed that a company should be formed to establish a newspaper. The defendants contended that such scheme, if carried out, would have been *ultra vires* and beyond the powers of the committee. Such a scheme was never carried out, as there were very few subscribers to the proposed company. At an annual general meeting held in August, 1898, plaintiff, in a speech, made fresh proposals, none of which were agreed to by the society. Defendants submitted that the suit had been brought to frighten them into paying plaintiff something. Under the circumstances the defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, plaintiff said that the second agreement was substituted for the first at a conversation at the meeting of the trustees The reports of the meetings of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd August were in his own wording except the alterations made by Mr Peace. He would not say that he had told the meeting of the agreement between him and the executive council and the trustees, but they were against the passing of the same. He made three alternative suggestions to the meeting, but he could not say they were proposals.

You made three alternative proposals to the meeting without mentioning to them that you had made an agreement with the trustees?—I cannot say whether I made mention of the agreement to them.

It was a binding agreement on the 2nd of August. How is it that you put three alternative proposals before them?—Because I thought it would assist them to perform their part of the agreement. The great object was to start the paper, as they were afraid I would start the paper myself. The prospectus contained the terms as to what was proposed to be done as regaded both myself and the company.

What capital was proposed by the prospectus?—Nominally Rs. 10,000, and actually Rs. 5,000.

Of your specimen paper about 70 were bought?—I can say that 1,000 copies were eagerly bought.

How can you say that?—Because I had received letters from branch offices for more copies, which I could not send.

Mr. Inverarity put in a letter written by the plaintiff to the branch offices, and asked for the answer to the letter.

Plaintiff said he had not got the answer with him.

Mr. Inverarity : And the purchase of the 70 copies you did not regard to be very satisfactory?—I could not say it was satisfactory.

You have not said anything in your correspondence with the society about Mr. Peace asking for 50 shares from you?—I did not think it necessary.

You were paid for reporting the meetings of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd August?—Yes, I was paid Rs. 90.

At the time you wrote the letter of the 22nd to Mr. Peace, were the minutes in your possession?—Not to my knowledge.

By that you meant to suggest they were not available when they were available?—Yes.

You had taken the minutes of the 18th to Mr. Colville on the 18th?—I am not certain of the date.

And the letter you wrote to the society was not a truthful letter? It was a truthful letter.

Mr. Inverarity reserved the cross-examination of the plaintiff on other points.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the court, said that the only question his Lordship had to decide was whether there was an agreement on the 28th of March between the parties, and whether there was a substitution of the agreement. If there was no agreement at all in March there could have been no substitution. At the meeting of the 28th of March no mention was made of the remuneration the plaintiff was to get. At that meeting no agreement was made between the parties, but simply a proposal was put forth. Mr. Inverarity submitted that the plaintiff had withdrawn his proposals, and the letter he had written to the society was a most dishonest letter. The plaintiff's motive, Mr. Inverarity said, was to threaten the Society to make some money out of them.

Mr. Williamson, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway and a trustee of the society, was examined for the defence by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. He gave an account of the proposals put forth by the plaintiff. In September the society received certain information regarding the plaintiff and it was then decided to have no connection with him.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac afterwards addressed the court briefly; and the court then adjourned till to-day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	3	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	3	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	23	6	34
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	7	5	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	55	3	49
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	12	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	11	4	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	55	80
Total	136	80	255
Total plague deaths to date	34,503	30,519	
Same date last year	173	157	300

FOUND DEAD.

DAJI YESSOO, a Hindu, aged thirty years, a resident of Mazagon, was found lying dead in Bhownugger Street, on Sunday morning. The death was certified to be due to plague. Two dead bodies—one of a Hindu male, name unknown, aged about forty years, and the other of a Mahomedan girl, aged ten years, residence not known, were found on Saturday, the former on Falkland Road, and the latter on Girgaum Road. Both were certified to be cases of plague. Dhakoo Bhairoo, a Hindu, aged thirty-six years, residing at 5th Lane, Khetwady, was, on Saturday afternoon, proceeding along the Dockyard Road when he sat down on the road-side and expired. The medical officer examined the body and certified it to be a case of plague.

BANDORA.

There was one attack and one death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday; and 3 attacks and no deaths on Monday.

DAMAUN.

There was one death from plague, on Saturday, at Lower Damaun, that of a Ghanchi female, who came here three days ago from Vapi. Dr. K. M. Dubash, on Saturday, inoculated 149 persons, whereof 102 (50 males and 52 females) were Parsees, and 47 (27 males and 20 females) were Hindu servants of Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala. After the inoculations were closed for the day, at 6 p.m., Dr. Dubash visited fifty of the inoculated patients, and on examining them found that each of them had from 100° to 103° reaction fever and a Parsi gentleman 105°.

IT was already well known that Mr A. J. Wilson the City editor of the "Standard," had retired from his position; but his future arrangements were in some doubt. The "Daily Chronicle" makes the following announcement :—"We have great pleasure in announcing that from the month of April next the post of City editor of this paper will be filled by Mr. A. J. Wilson, and that our City page will thenceforward be under his sole control."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Lahore, Sirsa Jhansi, Karachi, Ajmere, Bhuj, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur and Malegaon and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Secunderabad, Sholapur and Deesa. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° in excess of the normal at Rajkot and Surat, and the minium as much as 13° in excess at Ajmere and 10° at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat and the lowest 46° at Lahore. Humidity changes are large in some places and the skies are cloudy at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Mangalore, Coimbatore and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression in the Indus Valley, and the weather in Sind and Rajputana is unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 13.

Monday :—The disturbance in East Persia yesterday is now entering Sind as a feeble low pressure has consequently fallen briskly in Baluchistan, and the greater part of North-Western and Central India and was in moderate to considerable defect in Sind, and the Punjab this morning. Pressure has increased slightly in Upper Barma and the depression in that area has broken up. The barometric changes are of no significance in the remainder of India. Light rain has been received in Upper Burma, and Assam Valley. Bhamo and Kindat report four-tenths of an inch, Skies have cleared in North-Western India, but are heavily clouded in Baluchistan and North-Western India. A rapid reduction of temperature has occurred over the whole of Bengal and Assam and the mean temperature during the past day averaged three degrees below normal in Assam and Chota Nagpur and two degrees below in Bengal and Behar. Temperature was, on the other hand six degrees above normal in Baluchistan, four degrees in Sind, three degrees in the Gujarat and two degrees in Bombay the Deccan and Rajputana. Temperature does not vary to any important extent from normal in other districts. The disturbance in North Western India is not at present of much importance, but may give some local showers in Baluchistan and Upper India hill districts during the day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—FEBRUARY 12.

10 p.m.	74·7

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 13.

6 a.m.	72·3
10 a.m	78·1
2 p.m	81·9
4 p.m.	81·4

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 14.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

286-97—Muljee and R—Gordhandas Khattau and others vs Runchordas Goculdas and others—Bicknell M and M Part heard.
520-98—Bicknell M and M—Homee N A Wadia vs The Bengal Coal Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.
631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee—In person.
49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotum Mangaldas—Mathubhai N and H.
174-98—Captain and V—Khimjee Ludha vs Runchord Soonderjee and others—Mathubhai and J.
143 and 6.12-98—Nanu and H—Jaffer Mahomed Mistry vs George Edward Hawss—Smetham B and N.
492-97—Thakurdas D C and H—Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Cbattoo vs B Allarakhia—Sorabjee and J.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

176-97—Smetham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Essaji—Framji and D.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Valivahoo—Mansuklal D and J Part heard.
293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathumal Narsingdas vs Madhowji Virji—Craigie L and O.
611-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and another vs Nasarali Dawoodjee—Little and Co
373-95—Mansuklal D and J—Rattonbai vs Gopalji Cullianji and others—Pestonji R and K
656-97—In person—Harkissondas Nagindas vs Narrondas Kalliandas and others—Craigie L and O

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

626-93—In person—Roger Laming vs The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India Ld—Ardeshir H D.
617-98—Edgelow G and W Allbhoy Adamji vs Burjorji Framji Commissariatwalla—Smetham B N.
506-98—Ardeshir H and D Valabhdass Vansari vs Tulsidas Vithaldas Shayer Hiralal M. and M.
593-98—Little and Co—William Birkmyre and others S Tokersey Purshotam and others—Payne G and vs Nanu and H
347-15812-98—In person—Ramchander Bhivraj and another vs Binraj Hurdayal and others—Wadia and G.
424-97—Tyabji D and Co—Fazulally Abdool Hoosein vs Messrs G O Rasch Lussenhau A and Co—Payne G and S.
640-97—Ardesir H and D—Anandji Dayal vs Javervahoo.
635-96—Bhaishunker and K—Seskurun Samermal vs Mohakumchand Ruttonchand and others—Ardesir H and D
147-98—Smetham B and N—John Edward Smith Ranken vs Sebastian DeSouza—F P Pavri.
223-98—Payne G and S—Janardhan Rusard vs Doolabdas Balmookundas—Smetham B and Noble.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For Judgment.

501-93—Mansuklal D and J—Jamsetji Erachji Mody vs Vithuldas Khetsey and others—J C Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

480-97—A F Turner—Kikabhoy Esufjee vs Borah Ally Mahomed Rajabally.
577-98—Shamrao P—Shedmal Tansukraj vs Badanmul Sirdarmal.
526-98—Hiralal M and M—Assomal Odhandas and others vs Kodumal Tillockchand and another.
679-98—Mansuklal D and J—Cowasji Edulji Patel and another vs Daloobhai Jaitha.
722-98—Maganlal and Co—Ardeshir Nowroji and another vs Sayal Sirdar Ally Khan—Crawford B and Co.
732-98—Little and Co—Administration General of Bombay vs Narrondas Damodhar—Madhowji Virjee.
4-99—D Bazonji—Shapurjee Bazonjee Motiwalla vs Dinbai and others.)
7-99—Maganlal and Co—Motilal Hargowandas vs Tricumdas Ramdas.
30-98—Mansuklal D and J—Narotam Anandji vs Mistry Oomer Mohomed—In person.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

72-98—In person Ahmed Khan Lalkhan another vs Chandbi and another.
64-98—In person—Dhaccobai vs Pandurung Krishnajee and others—Payne G S and Co.

Short Cause.

606-98—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Chanjibhoy vs Kaikhushroo Kursetjee and others—Framjee and D. Part heard.

Long Causes.

444-98—Payne G and S—Karamalli Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G. Part heard.
626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Loesing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D, Captain and V.

Testamentary Suit.

33-98—Framjee and D—Mariambai vs Hosain Ahmed—Sorabjee and J, not to be called on.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahoo vs K Pragjee—Mathubhai and J.
469-98—Smetham B and Co—Anniesda Mitchell vs James F Bruce Mitchell—A F Turner.
30-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Devjee and another vs Thakur Ragnu Manar and others—Ardeshir H and D
515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon J Hajee Noormahomed—Maganlal and Co.
519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Corsebai vs Deoji Meghjee—Little and Co.
531-98—Bicknel M and M—Hoosen Karim and others vs Yemnabai and others—Captain and V..

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CARBINE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the best scores made in the first three matches of the Association, shot off at Coorla on the morning of the 12th instant :—

MATCH I—Open to Gunners and Honorary Members, 7 shots at 200 and 7 shots at 500 yards.

	200	500	Total.
Gunner Saunders	26	26	52
Trumpeter King	27	24	51
Gunner O'Brien	24	26	50
Gunner Greenshields	28	21	49
Gunner J R Allen	21	27	48
Gunner Thompson	27	21	48
Gunner A H Muir	24	23	47
Gunner Osborn	21	24	45

Number of entries 21.

MATCH II.—Open to Officers and N.-C. Officers. 7 shots at 200 and 7 shots at 500 yards.

	200	500	Total.
Corporal Rhenius	26	27	53
Bombardier Tooth	25	24	49
Sergeant Pinder	23	25	48
Sergt-Major Owens	25	23	48
Sergeant Zurhorst	24	23	47
Bombardier Scott	21	25	46
Bombardier Johnson	26	19	45

Number of entries 13.

MATCH III.—Celerity and Precision. Competitors to run 100 yards and fire as many shots as possible in 1 minute. Range 200 yards.

Bombardier Johnson	18	Gunner O'Brien	15
Gunner A H Muir	17	Bombardier Eakin	15
Sergeant Zurhorst	17	Gunner Osborn	12

Number of entries 24.

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

IN connection with the Attock manœuvres the 1st (Peshawar) Brigade will move as follows :—No 3 Mountain Battery, R. A. from Landi Kotal (19 February) to Rawalpindi (23rd February); 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers from Peshawar (February 20th) to Nowshera (February 21st) The Dorsets and the 14th Sikhs remain at Nowshera, while six companies of the 24th Punjab Infantry, No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners and one squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry will move from Peshawar to Nowshera, the first-named on the 18th, and the two other bodies on the following day, arriving on the 20th. Two companies of the 27th Punjab Infantry and one of the 25th Punjab Infantry will constitute the "savage enemy," the former leaving Peshawar on the 19th and the latter Rawalpindi on the 16th, and arriving at Nowshera on the 20th and 21st respectively, On Section of No. 5 British Field Hospital and one section No. 28 Native Field Hospital will move from Peshawar on the 19th and 18th respectively, arriving at Nowshera in each case on the following day. The 2nd, or Rawalpindi Brigade will consist of the Queen's Regiment, the Somerset Light Infantry, No. 2 Mountain Battery R. A., 15th Gurkhas, 35th Sikhs, No. 4 company Bengal Sappers and Miners, one squadron Bengal Lancers. 2 companies 24th Punjab Infantry, 1 company Guides (savage enemy) with one section No. 5 British Field Hospital and one section No. 28 Native Field Hospital. All will concentrate at Attock on the 23rd instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1039 tons, Captain J Robertson, R N R, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Camorta, 1,351 tons, Captain J A Magenes, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, February 3rd, with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE s s Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain J J Proud, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta 31st January via coast ports, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Miss Law and 63 deck passengers.

THE s s Terrier, 1008 tons, Captain G Kowsjard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 28th January, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,035 tons, Captain S Tsuji, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 10th January, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain G J Goss, R N R, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, 25th January, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr N Hormusjee and 4 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 269 tons, Captain C Bellen, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokohoma 5th January, brought a general cargo, and Mr Kugler, Mr Silick and 10 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 13.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Wanderer ship	2147	Tupman			Standard Oil Co
Golden Cross	1944	Miller			A Montochoff
Naseri	912	Raffin			B & P S N Co
Ceylon		Channer			I L Service
Activ	867	Anderson	Marseilles		Bombay Co
Ariel	994	Rafin			Bombay Co
Melbridge	1855	Herbert			J M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Whitehead	P Gulf		M M & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Smith	Zanzibar		M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Sandilands	Calcutta		T M & Co
Dragoman	2214	Waters			K N & Co
Venus	2320	Marshall			W & A G & Co
Courtfield	2146	Sheldrick			Pombay Co
R Harrowing	1299	Bougey			Bombay Co
Terrier	1008	Kawasjard			
Hiroshima Maru	2035	Tsuji			N Y Kaisha
Camorta	1351	Magenis			M M & Co
Fazilka	2697	Goss			M M & Co
Caithness	2222	Proud			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A Clan Ross	1654	Dickson		28-2	F M & Co
C Bombay	2963	Turner	Aden	18-2	J M & Co
E Annie	2145	Gruht	Dunkirk	16-2	BombayCo
M Simla	1039	Robertson	P Gulf	13-2	M M & Co
Q Clan Fraser	1370	Oliver	Havre	16-2	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	524	Fuckeer	Mangalore	13-2	Shprd & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	14-2	Do
Indravati	513	Adam	Mangalore	17-2	Do
Bahaduri	8.9	Ahmed	Karachi	14-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2 Egypt	4179	Langbourne	Aden	18-2	P & O S N Co
3 Singapore	2432	Pizzarello	Genoa	2-3	F Baldovino
5 Chusan	2852	Street	China	14-2	P & O Co
6 Peninsular	3047	Wheeler	London	25-2	P & O S N Co
7 Elax	2612	Baker	Trieste		W & A G & Co
8 Vindobona	2689	Bellen	Trieste		A L S N Co
9 Imaum	2706	Pemberthy	Antwerp	17-2	K N & Co
10 Haddon Hall	2677	Hood	Karachi		K N & Co
12 Ujina	3426	Withers			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	14-2	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sitos....................1805 tons gross..........................F Heyer

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the ClockTower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Fazilka s	Goss	Calcutta, Jan 25
13	Indus s	Chevalier	Shanghai, Jan 24
	R I M S Clive	Beaumont	Suez, Jan 31
	Hiroshima Maru s	Tsuji	Yokohama, Jan 10
	Camorta s	Magenis	Rangoon, Feb 3
	Terrier s	Kawsjord	Bangkok, Jan 28

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi.
" Indus, Chevalier, for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Vindobonna, for Trieste.
" Camorta, for Calcutta, etc.
" Kilwa, for Zanzibar, etc.
" Bombay, for Jeddah, etc.
" Clan Ross, for Marseilles and London.
" Peninsular, for London, etc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—31 cases whisky Morenas and Co. 35 cases whisky Eduljee Bezonjee, 10 hogsheads stout Cutler Palmer and Co, 20 bales printing paper B Sazba and Co, 25 bales writing papers Hussonally Mahomedally.
Clan Fraser s—2 hogsheads whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 20 cases whisky B Smyth and Co,
Australia s—4 cases whisky S F Colah and Co.
Nubia s—6 cases whisky D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—3 cases medicine S J Noble and Co.
Egypt s—10 cases oldtom gin B Smith and Co. 60 cases portwine Eduljee Bezonjee, 10 cases cheese K N Gurranee and Co, 35 cases medicine J A Kirkbride and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—200 cases stationery Abdool Hocsein Karimbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—200 cases candles A H Heptoolabhoy, 58 cases glassware Ebram Peer Mohomed and Co.
Hochheimer s—4 cases envelopes, etc. Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—10 cases lampware Cassum Nanjee and Co., 4 cases medicines M Ostemayer and Co, 69 casks chemicals H M Mehta and Co.
Hochheimer s—3 hogsheads brandy D Cowasjee.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

1. The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 15th instant at 7 a.m. near the Queen's Statue. Dress—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th February, 1899.

1. Extract from "Gazette of India" Notification—Major E Ferrers Nicholson, to Command Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel vice Lieut.-Colonel R S Brown, V D, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th February, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound

To-morrow and Friday at 9 p.m., 10in. R M L Gun drill, Gatacre Cup.

No. 2 Company, (Nesbit Road Head-quarters)

The "Gatacre Cup" team will parade to-day and Friday at 8-20 p.m.

There will be 10in. R M L Gun drill to-day at 9-15 p.m. and on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Thursday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time).

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day and at the Fort Head-quarters to-morrow after drill.

The following is the result of the competition for the Wheat Cup carried out at Mahaluxmi Fort on the 11th February 1899—

1st No. 2 Subdivision, No. 2 Company 94 marks.
2nd No. 1 Subdivision, No. 1 Company 85 marks.
6 teams competed.

Further detail of marks may be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

EVENING EDITION.

FOUR PAGES.

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The EVENING EDITION contains Reuter's Telegrams, and telegrams of important events from our Correspondents in all parts of India.

It gives a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Current Prices and Exchange, Arrival and Departure of Shipping Exports and Imports.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

WE have already, under Saturday evening's date reported the latest news to hand through Reuter calling for notice in this column, and now appeared our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	124,000	198,000	112,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom	72,000	101,000	72,000
,, ,, to Continent	86,000	75,000	56,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	69,12,000	69,28,000	57,24,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	27,12,000	23,89,000	24,34,000
,, to Continent ,,	24,92,000	25,54,000	19,52,000
,, Stock in the Ports ,,	9,00,000	12,35,000	9,74,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897
Total supply of all kinds	51,30,000	46,45,330	41,72,420
,, ,, of Surats	149,000	79,030	166,990

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	17,54,000	11,39,730	13,70,050
,, London	3,000	3,000	3,600
American afloat	240,000	239,500	201,000
East Indian ,,	4,000	750	7,500
Total	19,97,000	14,32,980	15,82,150
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 11-32d.	3 3-8d.	3 25-32d.
,, Good Bhownugger	2 25-32d.	2 7-8d.	3 11-32d
Difference	18-32d.	1-2d.	14-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the weke ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,59,020
,, ,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,,	6,13,000
Other ,, ,,	Inc.	,,	19,71,711
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	1,976
Other authorised ,,	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	,,	10,75,342
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	,,	26,584
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	,,	40,089
Cash	Inc.	,,	29,05,993

Against the decrease of 20 1-4 lakhs, at 126 lakhs, in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance in the preceding week, there was an increase last week, amounting to 29 lakhs, and bringing up the Balance to 155 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of 3 1-2 lakhs; but at the Branches there were withdrawals to the extent of 6 lakhs. Private Deposits increased by nearly 19 3-4 lakhs. In Loans there was a falling off of 10 3-4 lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased were 1-4 lakh more; and the Balances with other Banks under 1-2 lakh less.

COTTON.—The market has been firm in tone to-day. Exporters bought 300 bales Bengal at Rs. 131 per candy, 200 Umreli at Rs. 141,300 Khundwa at Rs. 138; and the Mills took 200 Broach at Rs. 158, 300 Bengal at Rs. 130,100 Pachora at Rs. 128. The quotation for "Good" Bhownugger is Rs. 140 per candy, for March, for "Good" Broach, Rs. 158 for March, and for "Fine," Rs. 160 for February-March; for "Fine" Bengal, Rs. 131 for ready delivery, and for "Fully Good" Rs. 121 ready.

The weather and crop reports received by wire this morning from the districts advised that there is moderate heat in Broach, and no dew; the Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening, and the second picking has begun. The cotton crop is estimated at ten annas and the prospects are generally good. The mornings at Beawar are cold and dewy; and at Amraoti the weather is showery. At Dhulia the dewfall continues to be in sufficient.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	15,398	bales.
Wheat	8,063	cwts.
Linseed	10,174	,,
Rapeseed	3,834	,,
Gingellyseed	9,275	,,
Groundnuts	1,003	,,
Castorseed	5,743	,,
Rice	5,914	,,

FREIGHTS.—For ready loading the market is firm. A good line for Hamburg is reported done at about 19s. per ton or more.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet but steady to-day at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight credits. Only one bank was a seller at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand, and after a moderate amount had been taken declined further business at the rate. Marchants' Bills were scarce; and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Francs	1 70 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at 98 3-4 for 3 1-2 per cents, for both Money and Account, and 92 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Coorla Mills are Rs. 10 higher; Central India, Rs. 5; David Rs. 2 1-2. Port Canning Co., have advanced Rs. 10; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 5.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th February, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 4th February, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 4. Rs.	Feb. 11. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	27,30,825	30,89,845
Do. do. at Branches	29,92,013	23,79,013
Other Deposits	326,21,572	345,93,283
Post Bills	5,137	6,540
Credits, undrawn	14,50,969	15,62,691
Rs.	571,00,516	592,31 372
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,55,139	104 53,163
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073	34,79,073
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	54,64,871	54,80,567
Loans do. do. do.	135,84,259	125,08,917
Bills Discounted and purchased	111,59,031	111,85 615
Dead Stock	4,16,720	4,16 720
Stamps and Stationery	28,525	28,515
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,98,692	1,58,603
Cash	126,14,206	155,20,199
Rs.	574,00,516	593,31,372

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·909
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		70·3
Dew Point		67·0
Relative humidity of Air		·706
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		68·9
General Directions of wind*		N, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	193

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASH WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Litany and Address to Children.
4-15 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Commination Service and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
7-30 a.m.—Litany.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Mattins and Commination Service.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Address. Hymns 92 and 91.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
7-15 a.m.—Commination Service. Hymn 81.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 92 and 91.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Commination Service.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RIGBY—February 14, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Selina Rigby, widow of the late Captain Rigby, aged 78. Funeral will leave the Hospital this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILKINSON—February 8, at No. 7, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Mence Wilkinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—MURRAY—February 4, at St John's Church Monghyr, by the Rev S E Hickox, George Lane Anderson to Monica Dear, daughter of the late Major-General Charles Murray.

KEEN—MILLS—February 8, at Holy Trinity Church, Sialkot by the Rev C Gilmore, Senior Chaplain, William John Keen, Lieutenant, I S C, Punjab Commission, eldest son of Colonel F J Keen, C B, to Marion Beatrice, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs A McL Mills, 37th Dogras.

PEARCE—HOLT—February 7, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A J Luckman, Charles Marshall Pearce, of the E I Railway, son of the late Robert Webb Pearce, to Emilie, youngest daughter of the late William Holt, of Acton, London.

DEATH.

ENRIQUEZ—February 9, at the Mint, Calcutta, Florence Adela, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Enriquez, Commanding 18th B I, aged 37 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1899.

WE owe to the present Viceroy while still Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs the enunciation of the great truth that intelligent anticipation of events before they occur is one of the functions of the press. That being the case we are but fulfilling an obvious duty in directing attention to the strong probability, that in March or April a movement will begin in Macedonia which will very seriously imperil the peace of the world. That is the more to be deplored, seeing that the torch will be put to the powder barrel in a mine carefully prepared, at the very time when the Peace Conference has commenced to deliberate as to the means by which war can be averted, armaments brought under the control of the humanitarian and the economist, and further improvements in weapons and explosives prohibited. The example of Crete which has now been placed under a Greek Prince, as the result of a war in which the Ottoman forces invaded Greece and defeated her armies, has not been lost upon the astute and not over-scrupulous wire-pullers who are exploiting Macedonian grievances. The High Committee sits in Sofia, and if popular rumour does not err, is secretly encouraged by the Bulgarian Government while it is proclaiming its strong desire to suppress any attempt to disturb the peace of the Balkans. The High Committee has issued an appeal to Europe setting forth the moderate claims of the Macedonian community. They include an autonomous Macedonia, under an upright and tolerant Governor-General chosen from the predominant nationality of the country; an ambiguous phrase which will leave Greek and Slav free to believe that the upright and tolerant personage in question will be Greek or Slav according to his opinion as to which section of the population may rightly claim ascendancy. The Committee's Memorial denounces the Turk with unmeasured indignation and disdains to ask the Sultan for reforms :—"The Cretan question has finally taught us that reforms are impossible in Turkey without European intervention, without an occupation of the country by foreign military forces; that no reforms can be real unless based on political autonomy, and that no Government is possible unless the central power is in the hands of those who enjoy the confidence of the majority of the population." That intervention will be brought about by the means which were successful in Bulgaria, though they failed of their intended effect in Armenia: The Turks will be goaded into measures of repression not easily distinguishable from massacre. The danger is apparent to the Russian and Austrian Governments, who have addressed words of warning to the Government of Prince Ferdinand, who has replied that he is endeavouring with all his might to prevent armed bands crossing the frontier into Turkish territory. The Sultan on his part is not idle. Three Generals have been sent from Constantinople to examine the frontier between Bulgaria and Macedonia and decide where block-houses shall be built to prevent ingress and egress for revolutionary purposes. The correspondent of the *Standard* in Vienna states that Turkey is preparing as if she actually had to face a Macedonian revolution, or even worse. Besides keeping a close watch on the frontiers, and flooding her provinces with regiments, squadrons, and every sort of war material, she is organizing a Mahomedan counter-movement to the possible combination of her Christian subjects. There is no illusion as to what is contemplated. The Russian Government, which for reasons of her own desires to maintain the *status quo* in the Balkans for the present, has declined to recommend the Sultan to grant reforms lest the advice should be taken as evidence of sympathy with the insurrectionary movement which is being openly prepared.

THE Colonial Secretary's speech at Wolverhampton, on the night following Mr. Morley's appearance at Brechin, was on very different lines from that of the latter. Mr. Chamberlain advocated expansion, in terms no less strenuous and eloquent than those in which Mr. Morley had opposed it. Speaking to commercial men, and with the late Secretary for India, Sir Henry H. Fowler, on the platform beside him, Mr. Chamberlain devoted the opening portion of his speech to an argument that the dream of Cobden and his colleagues had not come true. If it had, he admitted, "if other nations, fascinated by our example, had received the doctrine of free trade and the open door with equal conviction," we should only have been able to hold our own if we had proved strong enough to endure in the never-ending struggle for the survival of the fittest. "Unfortunately," said Mr. Chamberlain, "the reality has not approached within reasonable distance of the ideal of Mr. Cobden, and at the present time, with the exception of India and of the Crown Colonies, there are very few countries indeed who do not attempt to put obstacles in the way of British commerce, and which do not protect their own industries by arbitrary prohibition of differential tariffs. Well, what was the result? he asked, and answering, the right hon. gentleman, said he found that in the course of the forty years the amount of British products sent from the United Kingdom to the protectionist States and Colonies had increased by 120 per cent. But during the same time the exports of British produce to the countries which are free trade countries and to Colonies whose tariffs are under our control, increased by 270 per cent., or 2 1-4 times as much. There are some deductions to be made from that. His attention was called the other day to an article written by Lord Farrer, whose abilities and whose experience entitle everything that he writes or says to careful consideration." It was at this point that Mr. Chamberlain took up Mr. Morley's challenge, in the terms already quoted. Having done so, he returned to Lord Farrer, who asserted that trade does not follow the flag. But he held that it does not matter one atom to whom any territory belongs, because we shall do just as much British trade with that territory although it be under a Protectionist flag, as we should do if it were under the British flag and we had full control of its tariff. The conclusion he and his hearers, he thought, would arrive at was, that if the United Kingdom, the centre of the British Empire, is to maintain our wonderful and unique position, to sustain this great burden of Empire, it must be ready to defend and protect its own possessions; willing to take its fair share of further expansion, and must spare no legitimate effort to induce other countries to adopt that policy of the open door in territories over which they seek control. (Cheers.) The "Times," in discussing Mr. Chamberlain's arguments in favour of expansion, observes that expansion of the Empire is forced upon us not by greed of possession, but by the necessity for excluding as far as possible possession by others who will shut us out altogether, even though in doing so they injure their own interests. It is no doubt true, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out, that expansion must be pursued with due regard to our obligations and our strength. We must not undertake more than we can perform, even in the good cause of keeping the world open to the world. But there are no signs at present that we have reached this point of danger notwithstanding the vast area added to the Empire.

WHEN the Australian mail steamer left Samoa a month ago, the general opinion there was that the trouble had only just commenced. The German consul had proclaimed himself provisional governor and chief justice and had sent a formal demand to the commander of H. M. S. Porpoise to deliver up King Malietoa, the vice-King Tamasese and one of their principal supporters, otherwise force would be used. The commander of the Porpoise, a sister ship to the Racoon, now in Bombay, was generously allowed a whole day in which to comply. Within range lay the German cruiser Falke, a vessel of about the same class as her rival, which was to enforce compliance. But the British commander vouchsafed no reply and the German cruiser has not fired a shot to this day. In fact, Germany has repudiated the action of her consul who sought to set aside the provisions of the Berlin Treaty by placing on the throne the very man Prince Bismarck had expressly provided should not be eligible. The fight which our telegrams described seems to have been of the German consul's instigation. After the Chief Justice had given his decision in favour of the succession of Malietoa, his people were strongly advised not to attack their opponents, but to remain wholly on the defensive. In the afternoon of the same day the German consul and the president of the municipality, who is also a German, were seen moving about among the people declaring that they refused to accept the decision of the chief justice. At the same time some of the rebel chiefs went on to the Mulival-bridge and called for a truce. Parleying ensued, and in a little while it was announced that there would be no fighting. Malietoa's forces then began to disband, and Mataafa's rebels apparently returned to their quarters at Malinuu. In half-an-hour, however, they returned, and by an act of treachery in the Savali division of the Malietoa forces, which had been posted to guard the bridge and resist the advance of Mataafa towards the town, Mataafa's people advanced within a hundred yards of the house in which the young king, , as stationed. As soon as the Malietoa men inland, under the command of Tamasese, heard that the defence on the road was abandoned, their party proceeded to meet Mataafa's men. Firing immediately commenced, and the German consul left the ground. Malietoa's party were altogether out-numbered and unable to resist the attack. Malietoa himself sought refuge in the Tivoli Hotel, where a large number of foreigners had gathered. Captain Sturdee, of H. M. S. Porpoise, ordered them all to go to the mission house under the protection of a British guard. The king then left the hotel with two followers, and immediately after there was heavy firing all round the mission-house, whither Malietoa had been taken. He was afterwards escorted aboard H. M. S. Porpoise. There he remained when the mail left, and scores of his followers had joined him.

THE Miraj Junior State has just suffered a great loss in the death of its Chief, Lakshman Rao Harihar, which occurred on Tuesday at Kolhapur, and was due to pneumonia. The young Chief, who was a minor, was studying law, while the affairs of his State are managed by joint administrators under the political agency of the Southern Maratha Country, Bombay Presidency. The State consists of three divisions, and in extent is 208 square miles, the population numbering 30,541, the majority of whom were largely affected by the recent famine, and owing to its continuance the State had to maintain relief works till November 1897. Miraj was originally a grant by the Peshwa to a member of the Patwardhan family, and in 1820, with the sanction of the British Government, it was divided into four shares, two of which have lapsed from failure of male issue. Of the two that remain as feudatory states the late Chief of the junior branch was a direct descendant from the founder of the State. Anna Saheb ranked as a first class Sardar, and had power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. He enjoyed the comfortable income of £16,300, to which he leaves no heir. The family, who are Brahmans, hold a *sanad* authorising adoption, but the question of a successor will be under the direction of the Bombay Government. The Chief of Miraj junior maintains a military force of 270 men, and the police force numbers over 200. The principal products are Indian millet, wheat, gram and cotton, and coarse country cloth is the principal manufacture. In the State there are 31 schools, which give education to 1,433 scholars, and the expenditure in this department in 1897-98 was Rs. 8,775.

THE Legislative Council of his Excellency the Viceroy, on Friday last, discussed the weighty question of whether thumbs are fingers. The matter arose in connection with the Indian Evidence Bill, the Hon. Mr. Toynbee expressing the opinion that thumbs were not fingers, and hence that in describing, as the Bill did, marks which were made in some cases by thumb impression, and in others by finger impression, indiscriminately as "finger marks," a door was left for possible miscarriage of justice. Mr. Chalmers, however, was not going to be caught napping on a matter of this kind—not he—and, we hear, had armed himself with a large English dictionary which he thereupon proceeded to quote. Lord Curzon then said that thumbs were clearly fingers and that the Indian Law Courts could be trusted to take a common sense view of the matter. So the subject is at rest, and all thumbs are fingers henceforth. It does not of course follow that all fingers are thumbs.

ONE very interesting point seems to have escaped notice in the otherwise excellent reports published of the influential meeting held the other day in Calcutta to erect a memorial to the late Maharajah of Durbhanga. This was the pretty story, told by Raja Peary Mohan Mukurji, of the late Maharaja. It seems that so orthodox was the deceased nobleman that he once allowed himself to be late for the Viceroy's Council, rather than transgress the etiquette of his faith by touching food prepared by the wrong hands. The Maharajah attached such importance to the matter that, on the occasion in question, he explained the fact of the illness of his cook to the Viceroy, publicly in Council. This attitude of the older School of Hindus, who maintain reverently and in their entirety the customs and limitations handed down to them by their ancestors, is characteristic of some of the best men India has produced. It was to this that the Hon'ble Mr. Rees referred, when he supported what Raja Peary Mohan Mukurji had said, and himself described the late Maharajah as "above all a Hindu and Orthodox."

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 5 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning.

THE Bishop of Bombay proposes to hold a Special Service of Intercession, on account of the plague, at the Cathedral early in Lent. Thursday next has, therefore, been fixed. There will be a Celebration of the Holy Communion, at 8 o'clock, in the morning, and a Special Service of Intercession, at 6 o'clock, in the evening, at which his lordship hopes to give a brief address.

THE China mail brings no news as to the dismissal of Hu Yufen from the northern railways. A native paper of January 13, states that Hu Yufen, Director General of the Shanhaikwan Railway, after having completed his survey of the different lines outside Shanhaikwan returned by train to Peking on the 26th ultimo, to report matters to the Throne.

THE Municipal Corporation at their meeting held yesterday, resumed consideration of Dr. N. N. Katrak's proposition that the suggestion contained in the reports from the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer on the City Improvement schemes be approved and adopted. The proposition was, after some discussion, passed by a majority of votes with the addition that the Commissioner be requested to arrange with the Trust in accordance with these suggestions the land referred to in the Health Officer's report being given up only if absolutely necessary.

THE Plague Commission continued its inquiry, yesterday, and examined six more witnesses. Dr. Blaney, one of the witnesses, stated that the rats played but a small part in carrying the infection and that the best way for the people to avoid infection was to go away from the infected places. He further said, that if the Municipal Corporation, had passed a proposition, moved by him, some years ago, for raising a loan of sixty lakhs of rupees to improve the Mandvi district, the plague would not probably have broken out.

As everything is quiet now on the Bannu border the 2nd Sikhs will proceed to their destination in the Tochi Valley.

MAJOR DEANE, Political Officer at the Malakand has arrived in Calcutta, where he will have an interview with the Viceroy.

THE Bengong-Kotchandpur railway survey has been completed. It is an alternative to the Kishenganj-Kotchandpur-Magura Line.

THE 1st Section of the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch railway from Sultanpure to Bogra, a distance of 23 miles, has been offered for inspection prior to opening.

A FRESH case of plague is reported at Mirpur Lakha. The disease seems to be of a virulent type, as the patient died within a few hours of seizure.

UP to February 5th there were twenty cases of plague and thirteen deaths at Rahons while in Mirpur Lakha there had been five attacks and four deaths.

No further raiding by the Chamkannis into the Kurram Valley has been reported, but a sharp look out is being kept on the roads leading from their hills.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a survey by the East Indian Railway Company between Gya and Kutrasgarh on the Jherriah Branch, a distance of 112 miles.

MR. Stevens, the well-known war correspondent, will take the opportunity during his present visit to India to see the Khyber and the Malakand-Chakdarah positions.

A DECREE was issued at Mozambique on January 31st, prohibiting provisionally the immigration into the province of natives of India. This is presumably due to a fear of the importation of plague.

THERE are five large sugar-cane growing districts in the Punjab. In this connection it is satisfactory to know that the sugar-cane disease called "tricospheeria sacchari" is unknown in this Province, and the crop of this year was good.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the Indian Volunteers to send a representative team to the next National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley in July. Both the P. and O. and the Rubatino Steamship Companies have agreed to provide passages on favourable terms.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sir George Luck, commanding the Forces in Bengal, leaves Nain Tal on Friday next for Bareilly going on the following day to Jhansi, which he leaves on the 22nd for Nowgong, Saugor and Pachmari, where he arrives on the 27th instant, to leave again on the 1st March.

DURING a heavy squall of rain and wind which commenced about 6-30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, at Colombo, the Clan Line s. s. Clan Sutherland, which had arrived the previous day from Madras for London, broke her stern moorings and swung round. She was, however, remoored before any damage was caused.

WE hear that the Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners of the Political Department attached to the Punjab Commission at the end of their one year's training in the Commission, will be attached to the Foreign Office for six months to learn the working of that Department before they enter upon their duties as Politicals.

IT is expected that the work of demarcation on the Burma-China border will be completed next month, so as to permit the return of the parties before the hot weather sets in. As previously arranged the delimitation of the eastern portion of the Wa country—where it is not at all certain that the boundary Commissioners will have a walk over—will be deferred.

THE whole Kulu Valley is under snow. Even at Larji, which is only about 3,000 feet, some three inches are lying. Kundi gorge, on the Dulchi pass, over which the *dak* goes, is said to be blocked, and the postal service is greatly impeded. This is the heaviest fall there for six winters. Much damage has been done to fruit trees. Crop prospects however are good.

ON Thursday morning, upwards of a hundred rounds of Lee-Metford ball ammunition, bearing the broad arrow, were found rolled up in cloth at St. John's Hill, Bangalore, and were taken away by some European lads residing in Haines' Road. The lads were advised by the neighbours to deliver up the cartridges to the Station Police authorities, who will try to elucidate the mystery.

WE understand that the Local Government has taken intermediate action on the report of the Simla Extension Committee by inviting the opinion of the Municipal Committee in the various suggestions put forth in the report. One of the main, perhaps the main, question for consideration, is the possibility of increasing taxation and thus enlarge the borrowing powers of the Commitee so as to enable it to obtain the large sum required for extra water supply, improved sanitation, new roads and station improvements generally.

THE Madras Government, in replying to a recent Memorial from Kumbakonam against "the periodical resettlement of land revenue and the annual disturbances of the demands against each ryot," has replied as follows :—"The memorialists will be informed that periodical revisions of the settlement and the annual Jamabundy are indispensable parts of the ryotwari system of land revenue administration, prevailing in the greater portion of the Presidency. In both cases, and particularly in the case of the former, it is the desire of the Government to make its administration as little harassing and disturbing as possible."

THE official agricultural report for the North-West Provinces and Oudh for January states that "arhar" has suffered severely from the exceptional frosts of the month, and will in many cases not give more than half an average yield. On the other hand wheat and barley have escaped almost uninjured, and the prospects of the "rabi" generally are favourable. All districts report that the outturn is expected to be good or excellent, except Aligarh, Hamirpur, Unao, Rai, Bareli, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Lucknow and Mainpuri. where it is anticipated that the yield will be more or less deficient.

THE New Warrant of precedence for India which has been approved by the Queen-Empress as also the revised graded list of Civil offices not reserved for the members of the Civil Service, supplementary to the Warrant of precedence, appears in the "Gazette of India." It is stated that the entries in the table apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other, do not apply to the non-official community resident in India, member, of which shall take their place according to usage. Nothing appears in the rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at native courts, or on occasion of intercourse with natives and the Governor-General in Council is to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

WHEN the Northern Section of the Bezwadar Madras Railway, known as the Bezwada-Gudu-Section, was opened for public traffic, the speed was, pending the consolidation of the embankment, restricted to 15 miles an hour. As the slow speed necessitated the late arrival of trains at certain stations, and as the line is now reported to be perfectly safe and free from danger to the travelling public, the Madras Goverment has sanctioned the increase of speed to 25 miles per hour between stations. It is expected that this increased speed will minimise the misconnections of trains at junctions of the East Coast Railway, of which there have been many complaints by the travelling public. It is also proposed to introduce, when the southern section is opened for public traffic, the running of through night trains from Bezwada to Ennore. At present only day traffic is allowed on the northern section.

So great has been the upheaval of civilised ideas in France during the progress of the unhappy Dreyfus agitation, says the "St. James's Gazette," that some of her most distinguished citizens have found it necessary to recall to the minds of Frenchmen those social principles which differentiate European States from savage communities. This, at least, must be the meaning of the "appeal" just issued, over which such names as those of Aicard, Claretie, Deschamps, Laurens, Lavisse, Leroy Beaulieu, Paris, Sardou, and Prudhomme, to name no more. These gentlemen desire to obtain a public avowal from as many persons as possible that they will uphold the decision of the Cour de Cassation, whatever that may be. And this can only imply that the signatories consider it dangerous to allow the verdict of a court of justice to be pronounced without the support suggested in names they hope to publish. The acceptance of a legal decision as binding is one of the most elementary principles underlying the conception of a civilised community; and it would be indeed the very irony of fate if Rousseau's countrymen proved his theory by returning to the primitive conditions of the "Noble Savage."

AN extraordinary shooting affair occurred at Forten Marine barracks, Gosport, early on the morning of Jan. 24. The guard at the pay office was Private Sutton, and the relieving guard was in large of Lance-Corporal Davis. As the relieving guard approached Sutton fired four shots from his Lee-Metford rifle. There were four men with Davis, and on hearing the shots they ran away, but Davis, who had been in the Benin expedition, stood his ground, one bullet grazing his head and another passing through his thigh. Lance-Corporal Davis was at once conveyed to the infirmary, and Sutton, who was doing his first night's duty as sentry, was placed under arrest. Davis's injuries are not believed to be serious. No motive for the sentry's conduct can be discovered, but it is probable that he had been alarmed by the reports of the sentries at the magazine at Forton Barracks, who have stated on several occasions lately that they have been visited by men with blackened faces. On the first occasion the sentry fired, but without result, and an order was issued that the visitors should in future be attacked by the bayonet.

AT the Cabinet Council meeting, on Friday, (Jan. 21) it is stated, one important item for consideration was the scheme of Mr. Rhodes for uniting Cairo and the Cape by railway and telegraph lines. Representations to the Government on the subject were made by Mr. Rhodes during his previous stay in London, and the scheme has been mainly responsible for bringing him over again from the Cape. "Reuter's Agency" is informed that Mr. Rhodes subsequently had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain. No decision has yet been reached with regard to the Government guarantee for Mr. Rhodes' Trans-African Railway sheme, and the matter is still under discussion by her Majesty's Government. No date has yet been fixed for Mr. Rhodes' departure for Egypt, nor has it yet been finally settled how far he will go. The date of his departure from London depends on the settlement of matters which are now pending.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GUERILLA WARFARE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AMERICAN LOSSES.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The American troops at Manila are engaged in constant sharp skirmishes with the Filipinos, who are hovering near the jungle.

The Americans are gradually forcing the enemy back, but have already lost in these affrays several officers and 47 men.

FRENCH DESIGNS IN MUSCAT.

A COMMERCIAL COALING STATION.

Despite the denial from Paris, the "Debats" hints that France is negotiating for a commercial, not a military, coaling station in Muscat.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

FEB. 13.

What is apparently a semi-official note issued at Paris, states that agreements between Great Britain and France are imminent, granting France a commercial outlet on the Nile and settling the broad outlines of the delimitation of their respective spheres in the regions of the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Ubanghi.

A GREAT UNDERTAKING ON THE NILE.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has laid the foundation of a great dam on the Nile at Assuan.

THE LATE WAR.

Telegrams from Washington announce that the report of the American Commission of Enquiry into the conduct of the late war with Spain censures General Miles for charging the Commissariat with supplying bad beef to the troops.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Clyde, with English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 a.m. to-day, and the s.s. Victoria, for Colombo and Australia, at 4 a.m., to-day.

THE POONA MURDERS.

ALL THE PRISONERS MAKE CONFESSIONS.

EVIDENCE AND ARMS COLLECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 13, 2 p.m.

This morning, the police authorities, accompanied by Sathe, one of the prisoners, proceeded to the Parbati Hill. Sathe there pointed out the spot where he burnt the clothes worn by him on the night of the murder of the two Dravids.

The police are still collecting evidence, some of which is believed to be of considerable importance. All of the four prisoners have made confessions in the presence of the magistrate, who took down their statements in "camera," the press being not admitted.

The police have been successful in discovering more arms.

THE LATE PRINCE ALFRED OF COBURG.

COURT MOURNING.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

Court mourning is notified here till 9th March, owing to the death of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, grandson of the Queen.

RIFLE STEALING ON THE FRONTIER.

Three Lee-Metford rifles were stolen on the night of the 10th instant, from Lundikotal Camp.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain F. L. Donaldson, R. A., from Home, becomes Gunnery Instructor, Karachi.

Majors Corkery and Hall and Lieutenant Martin, all A. M. C.'s from Home, are posted to Bombay Command.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae, left here this ning.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

e B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

Austrian Lloyds, s. s. Melpomene, from Bom- Trieste, arrived this morning.

e same Company's s. s. Maria Valerie from te sailed for Bombay via Karachi this morning. due at Karachi on the 18th.

HONGKONG, FEB. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The same Company's s. s. Gisela, from Japan left here yesterday for Bombay.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsayama Maru arrived at Kobe on the 11th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	111 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103.
3 1-2 Sterling loan	116 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £ 75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

A COLOMBO Telegram says:—A case of plague has occurred in a thickly inhabited portion of the town of Galle. The victim is a Sinhalese jeweller, named Carolis Silva Jayasuriya, who returned from Bombay about eight days ago, where he had remained six months occupied in business. The patient has been removed to the plague hospital. There is great excitement in Galle.

MR. BRERETON, Director of railway traffic, will leave Calcutta on tour on the 19th Instant, proceeding to Lucknow, Cawnpore and Delhi, and thence to Bombay; arriving there on the 27th. He will stay a week in Bombay to discuss certain traffic matters that have been in dispute for some time past, and may visit Dharwar on the Southern Mahratta Railway in connection with these disputes. He expects to reach Simla on the 15th March.

THE reports in circulation regarding the construction in the near future of a railway to Kashmir are so far true that the Durbar have expressed a desire to build a line between Jammu and Srinagar at their own cost. They are taking steps to collect information, as to the most suitable gauge and the like, by deputing their state Engineer to accompany their Minister of Public Works on a tour for that purpose. The project, however, is distinctly in a nebulous state.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

WITH THE HOUNDS.—THE BOAT RACE.

RUGBY AND ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HARRY VARDON'S LATEST SUCCESS.

THE ROBERTS-DAWSON BILLIARD MATCH.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

WET, stormy weather continues to prevail throughout the kingdom, and in some districts hunting was much interfered with towards the end of last week by the flooded state of the land. The temperature is now somewhat lower, and it seems probable that we shall be favoured ere long with more seasonable conditions of climate. From various causes the expense of hunting a country has increased considerably during the last half century. In the palmy days of agriculture farmers were not very exacting in their claims for damages. Always well inclined to hunting, pleased to see hounds in their neighbourhood, and many of them joining in the sport themselves, they paid no great attention to the depredations of foxes and allowed convenient gaps in their fences to remain unmended throughout the hunting season. In those days, also, wire had not to be reckoned with, or only in a very limited degree. At the present time not many farmers can afford to ride to hounds. With most of them it is a constant struggle to make both ends meet, and they can no longer afford to disregard the thieving propensities of foxes, nor the injury to their land and fences unavoidably caused by large fields of horsemen. Consequently the demands on the damage funds of hunts are ever increasing, while the spread of wire fencing necessitates special and costly arrangements for its removal. In these circumstances it behoves all who follow hounds to contribute according to their means, towards the expense. But such favoured countries are in the minority; with many hunts the balance too often is on the wrong side at the end of the financial year. Men who occasionally train out from the towns to convenient meets are apt to forget their responsibilities in this matter; they should bear in mind that others have to pay for the sport which they enjoy, and they would be the first to condemn the unfairness of such a proceeding if the circumstances of the case were once brought home to them.

In spite of heavy going and blustering elements, several good runs were recorded last week. As a rule, however, scent was anything but reliable, and in the Shires there was a marked absence of those sequences of good hunting days which are often experienced about this season. The ground is terribly deep and holding, and only those who were really well mounted were able to live with the hounds. Rather a small field assembled at Aldersey on Friday to meet Sir Watkin Wynn's Hounds, but those who were present enjoyed a very fair day's sport. Finding in the covert near the meet, the hounds ran through Handley Covert and across the railway; then, leaving Beeston on the right, they bore away for Tattenhall, in which neighbourhood the fox effected his escape. Hounds were then taken to the Brechins, and finding at once they ran smartly in the direction of Handley, killing their fox in open, after an all too short gallop. A visit was then paid to Royalty Covert, and after running a ring by Garden, the fox made down to the swollen river which he crossed. Up to this point the hounds had been working prettily, always on fair terms with their quarry, and in the event they scored a kill all to themselves at Excleston, the field being thrown out by the neceissity of going round by the bridge. A very excellent performance was credited to these hounds on the previous Tuesday, when the fixture was at Baschurch. A stout fox was roused at Nescliffe, and after traversing nine miles of country the pack ran into him on the borders of Tennemere Lake. Fair sport attended the operations of the North Cheshire Hounds on Thursday, after meeting at Barrowmore. An outlying fox provided a good hunting run in the direction of Chester, and he was marked to ground within a couple of miles of the town. Barrow Old Gorse was then drawn with success, but the hounds were unable to make much of a weak line, and eventually lost their fox in Dunham Gorse. On Saturday, when Booth's Obelisk was the fixture, matters looked unpromising at the start, as several well-known coverts were drawn blank. In Mere Moss, however, the necessary fox was forthcoming, and getting away nicely, the hounds ran at a good holding pace towards Rostherne, and thence to the end of the Mere. With a failing scent they hunted on to Altrincham, where all traces of the fugitive disappeared. This smart run lasted for half an hour, and was much appreciated by the small field who took part in it. On Friday the South Cheshire Hounds were at Sound Common, and from Broomhall Big Wood a fox went away pointing for the river. After crossing it, he ran on towards Stapeley, and shortly afterwards the hounds were at fault. So far the pace had been satisfactory, and hitting of the line the pack streamed away again for Wybunbury, where they marked their fox to ground. This run lasted for half an hour. Another smart run ensued with a fox roused in Court's Gorse.

Beyond question Saturday was the most prolific scoring day in this season's championship, and when we have one side winning by nine goals and two others by six goals—and in matches, too, in which the chances were generally surmised to be pretty even—it is only natural in surveying the afternoon's sport to delay at the causes of these triumphs in attack. Much of the unevenness in the play must be laid at the door of the weather. The heavy going was bad enough, but the vestiges of precision that might have remained were cast to the winds by the severe gale from the south-west. In fact, the conditions were so bad at the famous Deepdale Ground that Preston North End and Notts County made no attempt to begin their game. But the form all round was not sufficiently erratic to prevent Aston Villa from strengthening their position and this too, though they were playing Sheffield United at Bramall-lane. Sheffield United have just lately been playing an improved game, and the advantage of being on their own ground induced some of their friends to expect success. But the Villa played wonderfully good game, and in the second half always seemed to have the match in hand. And so the League Championship holders were beaten. The course of Saturday's football greatly helped the Villa, for by beating Everton Liverpool went into second place, and left Aston Villa not only with a clear lead of four points and a wonderfully fine goal record, but with this position secured by the playing of two matches less than either Liverpool or Everton. These two clubs are only separated by a fractional advantage in the goal average for Liverpool; otherwise the records of the sides are precisely similar. Everton vs. Liverpool was certainly the bonne bouche of the League programme of Saturday; there were between twenty and thirty thousand spectators of the football, and the closeness of the struggle kept the enthusiasm at a high pitch right through the game. One of the cleverest wins of the afternoon was that secured by Notts Forest against the Wolverhampton Wanderers. Only last week reference was made to the fact that the English Cup holders have shown a marked improvement in their football; and this latest success of theirs will increase the already widespread interest in the Cup tie between the Forest and Aston Villa at Nottingham next Saturday. Derby County's wonderful record of nine goals to none was largely the work of their dashing international player, O. S. Bloomer, who simply revelled in the bad conditions and shot no fewer than five of the goals. In the case of West Bromwich Albion and Blackburn Rovers the unevenness only overtook the game in the last twenty minutes when the Albion put on four goals; but the Bolton Wanderers were always easily winning their game with Sunderland. This success, however, does not raise them from the last place in the competition, for Newcastle are still two points in front.

Since 1894 the Old Carthusians have played in the final of the London Charity Cup. On this occasion they were beaten by Clapton after a good game. Considering the gale, both teams controlled the ball wonderfuly well. Clapton well deserved their victory by two goals to one as the Old Boys had a powerful team in the field. One of the most satisfactory features of this season's play has been the improvement of the amateur game in the South. There could be no better sign of the times than the fact that an old club like Clapton can get together a good keen amateur team which can hold its own with any other club in the Metropolis. In the Middlesex Senior Cup the Caledonians scored a fairly easy win in their replayed tie with Southall.

The gale which has been stopping the Channel service effectually spoils Rugby football. At Blackheath the home team just managed to beat Richmond after a game in which the latter team's forwards showed the best form. The Harlequins turned up with a strong team against the Old Merchant Taylors. A light forward game resulted in a draw. Devonport Albion were very nearly too good for Swansea. Their forwards were decidedly good, and having regard to the failure of the English pack against Wales, some of the players are worth looking after. Croydon played one short and were just beaten by St. Thomas's. Against Moseley, Portsmouth played up remarkably well. But if, as is said to be the case, a professional Association team is to be started next year at Portsmouth, the local team may have some trouble in making headway.

Under the Northern Union the principal matches of interest were those of Salford v. Widness and Oldham v. Leigh. Both clubs have claims to the Championship, and there was naturally curiosity as to how Saturday's games would turn out. The odds, of course, were in favour of the home club in each instance, but there was very little between the teams at the finish. Salford won by a margin of four points and Oldham by three. The result of the day's play is that Salford are at the head of the table, with a clear lead over Oldham of four points. Oldham and Broughton Rengers have two matches in hand, it is true, but on their present form Salford have a very good chance of carrying off the cup. The performance of Leigh was one of the best of the season. Oldham, at home, ought, according to recent form, to have won by a large margin, instead of which they won by three points only. Salford had nothing to spare in their match with Widness, but having secured an advantage in the first half, they were content to rest on their laurels, and win by seven points to three. The great surprise of the day was the victory of Morecambe over Rochdale Hornets. A week previous the Hornets had startled the world by beating Broughton Rangers. On Saturday they fell to the weakest team in the competition, and on their own ground at that. What happened to Runcorn and Stockport was of very little moment.

A 36 holes match took place at Burton-on-Trent on Saturday, between Harry Vardon, of Scarbough, the open champion, and A. Lewis, the local professional. The conditions were very unfavourable, boisterous winds and heavy showers prevailing; while the course although not sodden, was heavy. Lewis was nervous at the start, but he settled down later, and played good golf after the first nine holes. Vardon, driving a wandorfully long and strighs ball, but putting poorly, ultimately won by six holes up and five to play. Lewis however, secured the bye one. Scores: Vardon, 76 and 78—154; Lewis, 84 and 77—151; The best nine-holes scores were—36 by Vardon and 37 by Lewis.

Great gulfing authorities continue to disagree about the matter of that station-master's garden at St. Andrews. Mr. Everard, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Ernest Lehmann, and others contribute their view to "Golf." At St. Andrews a ball out of bounds is a lost hole, and the question debated is whether, when the player who has the honour goes out of bounds, it is necessary for his opponent to play a tee-shot, and if so whether it is sport—a mere puch off the tee. Several nice questions arise, and the point is one which the ruling authority would do well to settle. They cannot, however, insist that a man must go for a hazard as a point of, honour. Of course, on green where "out of bound is of frequent occurrence it is found convenient to impose a peneatly of loss of distance in place of loss of hole. Probably a blight would fall on the station-masters garden if its privilege of the full punishment were withdrawn.

—On the Streetly golf links a hybrid match has been played which excited some interest. The Rev. W. C. Bodford, with bow and arrow, gave Mr. Wilson Browne, a golfer, six strokes, and beat him by six strokes, and beat him by six holes. The total scores were seventy-one and eight-four. The archer's drives, or rather tee shots, were very long and straight, and bunkers had no perils for him. He had to shoot into hole, but would have the tin removed. Archery in no doubt a delightful pastime, but as one would probably prefer to take the chance of being hit by a golf ball to the possibility of being stuck by an arrow, it is to be hoped that these matches will not become popular.

A senior travelling by rail with a schoolboy noticed that his young friend was abnormally interested in the developments of the landscape. Observation failed to determine the reason but enquiry elicited the frank admission that he was "picking out the best places for cricket grounds." If, travelling inland, the golfer may enjoy the emotions of the pioneer, a journey along the cost is even more exciting. It is true that the English cost is fast becoming a belt golf of links, but threre are yet some pretty bits untouched, and England is not, after all, the world. To an imaginative golfer a map of Europe, or of the world, brings a strange thrill. The coast-line is almost infinite, the possibilities of expansion almost unbounded. Where will golf stop? Will it stop? We never hear of a check. It is securely planted in America, in many colonies, on the continent of Europe. Apparently its fascinations appeal to many races of men, perhaps they may to all races. Here is the opportunity for the adventurous Englishman. Let him spread the seeds of golf in all nations, and so do something for the unification and harmony of the world. All nations are not so fond of sport as the British, or it might be comparatively easy to encompass the reign of peace. Public opinion could never countenance a war that would put an end to large international competions in which we were all interested. We could not go to war with Australia this year, for it would disarrange the cricket fixtures. Certainly the golf missionary may be one of the great civilising influence of the future. He will be, of course, a professional but in the future we shall all want to be professionals. In place of beads and printed calicoes, looking-glasses and rum, he will advance to the friendly natives withgolfing implements and a free translation of the Royal and Ancient rules. A demonstration will follow, and he will be unanimously elected to whatever office he may desire.

This year the list of regattas on the river is arranged in a sensible manner. Hitherto there lyas always been a likelihood that dates will clash, and sometimes unpleasantness has been created. A meeting of regatta secretaries at the London Rowing Club has settled the programme for the year. It is unfortunate that the Henley authorities have arranged to finish off their regatta on a Friday. This date pratically wastes one Saturday for the rest of the river. A representation will be made to the Henley Committee on the subject Molesey will occupy two days, but on the first day only sculls and pair oars will be rowed. The dates for Henley are July 5, 6, and 7, and for Molesey July 28 and 29, the latter regarta winding up on a Saturday.

At both Oxford and Cambridge a good deal of preliminary work has been got through. The Old Blues at Oxford are just beginning to row, and steel and Warren look like having a good chance of their Blues. At Cambridge the trouble is to find a suitable two and several oars fiave been tried. There is plenty of time before the race, and the changes that have been made each day give everybody a chance and prevent any likelihood of staleness. Mr. Fletcher has been giving the men plenty of tubbing. Mr. Trevor-Jones is confining his attentions to the Hall First Leant Boat. For the sake of his crew it is to be hoped that he will be more sucessful with fixed seats oarsmen than he has been with crews on slides.

Those who have been following the play of Roberts and Dawson in their recent billiard matches will not have failed to notice what steady work the latter is doing. He is repeatedly making very big breaks and in his handicap matches his opponents have not been having enough start. Roberts, on the other hand, has not been so consistent, and he has failed to put in such big work as one generally associates with his play. He well have to be in his best to hold his own with Dawson. The match should be a close one, and, so far as Roberts is concerned, it must be remembered that he is not only not so young as he was but that he has had a lot of trouble recently. Neither of these ts tends to improve a man's play. Stevenson is ainly the most promising of the younger players, th practice he has acquired confidence in himself, d his improvement this seson has been very great.

THE late war between the United States and Spain has curiously affected the delusions of lunatics confined in a Boston, U.S.A. asylum. Two of the unfortunates fancy themselves to be Admiral Dewey; there is one Admiral Sampson, and four Lieutenant Hobsons. President McKinley and his late oppenent, Mr. Bryan, are also represented. Certain of the poor creatures imagine they are potentates of other lands. There is one Queen Victoria in the female quarter of the establishment, and one Queen of Holland. Among the males there are a Czar, a Pope, and—can it be wondered at!—eleven German Emperors!

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

OFFICIAL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

GENTLY the crackling teak leaves are falling on the maidan, in the soft moist air from the south which has been blowing in Calcutta from the sea during the past week. A more complete change it would be difficult to imagine, from the crisp sharp cold of the previous month which will be remembered as one of the coldest of Januaries upon record. But now the spring is upon us, the pleasant interlude before the hot weather arrives, when the crows and the sparrows mate, and the withered leaves give an autumnal feeling to the air which even the brilliant masses of Dhal blossom that stand out bare in great orange masses of colour against the evening sky, and are so full of promise of the opening year, cannot remove. In a month the pepul will have put on the marvellous delicacy of its new foliage and the Lagerstræmias will be in bloom upon that paradise of flowering trees, the maidan. But as yet, only the "took took" of the coppersmith bird tells us that the brief Bengal winter is past and the time of heat and punkahs is at hand.

Socially, the past week has been a gay one. Amongst the larger of the events has been the annual garden party at Government House, which was noticeable this year on account of the unusually large number of the children of native gentlemen who attended, while the presence of the Prime Minister of Nepal and of the Count of Turin added additional interest to the occasion. There has also been a pleasant "At Home" at the Ladies' Golf Club, and a gymkhana at Ballygunge, besides dances at Government House and the Town Hall.

Lent commences next week, so the gay part of the season is over, the dance at the Saturday Club on Monday being the last of its kind this cold weather. The Presidency Athletic meeting and the Bengal Tennis Championship have still to come off, but, with these exceptions, the more important of the social functions are past. Preparations for next hot weather are now being talked about. Houses are being taken in Darjiling and Simla and passages booked for home. For children are growing up and pale women, must be got out of the plains for the bad season, and the breaking up of families that this means has to be faced and arranged for beforehand.

Amongst official announcements made here during the week a good deal of interest attaches to that of the conditions to which the Government of India have agreed for the encouragement of colonisation in Assam. It is evident from Mr. Holderness's minute, however, that the difficulties that have to be faced are greater than has hitherto been supposed, and while all are agreed as to the desirability of getting the rich land of the valley of the Brahmaputra, so much of which now lies waste, brought under cultivation, zemindari proprietors are not likely to find the problem of importing labour much easier than has been the ease with tea planters. To have subsidised their efforts would only have been to have increased competition amongst employers of labour, and have resulted, in the long run, in tea planters having to pay more for their coolies. The compromise ultimately agreed upon, therefore, to make land grants in a definite area, upon easy terms, and to leave the question of labour to settle itself, was probably the best under the circumstances. If any promising developments take place, under these conditions, it will be easy enough to extend the area to which the concession applies. If, on the other hand, nothing happens beyond the transfer of a certain number of blocks of Government forest land to proprietors, who find it does not pay to import the labour necessary to open them up, no serious sacrifice of Government revenue will have been made, or appreciable harm done. "We do not expect much from your scheme, but you can have a hundred thousand acres of your own selecting upon which to try it," is what the Government of India have in effect said to Mr. Cotton's administration. It now lies with the latter to show what they can do.

The old controversy between the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce upon the subject of Calcutta's railway communication with the North-West, has again come up this week, another interesting rejoinder and reply thereto, having been published. A new factor in the question will arise as soon as the Bengal-Nagpur Railway commence running their trains into Calcutta. The weight with which a body like the committee of the Bengal Chamber is able to speak, however, when it warns the Government against the risk of creating a monopoly in a matter in which the commercial community of Calcutta is vitally interested, is so great that it is surprising more has not come of it already. The whole matter of course turns upon whether or no room is to be kept for the creation of an alternative railway route under independent management to the North-West. It is upon this that the issue will be fought out, and with men like Messrs. Upcott, Brereton and Hodgson in the Public Works Secretariat there is no doubt about one thing, which is that it will be dealt with, not only with the absolutely impartiality of vision which only those who view the matter away from interest in the result can apply, but with a grasp and thoroughness seldom equalled in this country.

Lord Curzon has continued to astonish Calcutta by the appositeness of his remarks to the various bodies that have presented him with addresses. It is some time since the Government of India has had at its head one who was willing not only to interest himself deeply in the affairs of the public bodies that have presented him with addresses, for almost every Viceroy has done that, but to meet suggestion with counter-suggestion and criticism of Government with home thrust. The sincerity and friendliness of the whole has been so evident that little or no soreness has been created, and if the result is to increase the caution with which grounds of criticism are examined before being allowed to find their way into public addresses, the result will be distinctly healthy. No doubt Government, like insurance companies, is well advised to encourage every kind of honest criticism. Where the official has a reply, however, it is well that he should make it without the delay inseparable from ordinary secretariat methods, and it is in this that Lord Curzon so remarkably excels. Time will very soon show whether it is possible for Lord Curzon as a Viceroy to steer clear of indiscretions in so doing, as successfully as Lord Curzon as Under-Secretary has proved his ability to do under the less responsible conditions which obtained in the Home Foreign Office. In any case, however, the impression produced will have been a good one, and impression counts more than is sometimes supposed

THE BRITISH POSITION IN OMAN.

THE VICEROY'S VIEWS.

A MENACE TO INDIA AND AN INSULT TO ENGLAND.

WITH reference to the subject of the proposed cession of a treaty port to France, of which our Gulf correspondent wrote last week, the remarks of H. E. the Viceroy, then Mr. G. N. Curzon, form instructive reading. In his work on Persia, his Excellency wrote that Oman may be justifiably regarded as a British dependency. "We subsidise its ruler; we dictate its policy; we should tolerate no alien interference. I have little doubt myself that the time will some day come when as these petty native states crumble before the advance of a friendly civilisation, a more definite possession will be required, and the Union Jack will be seen flying from the castle of Muscat." "Every claim," he says, "that can be advanced by Russia for the exclusive control of the Caspian Sea could be urged with tenfold greater force by Great Britain for a similar monopoly of the Persian Gulf. Hundreds of British lives and millions of British money have been spent in the pacification of these troublous waters. Where the Russians in the North have scared a few penniless buccaneers, the British in the South have effectively destroyed a pirate combination and fleet that recall the last century of the Roman Republic and the exploits of Pompey." He goes on: "England, however, makes no such arrogant pretensions as Russia has insisted upon in the case of the Northern lake. She does not demand that the Persian Gulf should be a 'mare clausum' against foreign trade. She does not impose treaties upon humiliated foes, wresting from them the right to fly their own flag in their own waters. The merchant navies of the world are free to plough these waves, and to fill their holds with incoming or outgoing treasures But at least she must and does claim, in return for the sacrifices to which she has submitted, and the capital which she has sunk, and for the sake of the peace which she is here to guard, that no hostile political influence shall introduce its discordant features upon the scene."

"I should regard the concession of a port upon the Persian Gulf to Russia by any power as a deliberate insult to Great Britain, as a wanton rupture of the 'status quo,' and as an intentional provocation to war, and I should impeach the British minister who was guilty of acquiescing in such a surrender, as a traitor to his country."

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, which conveyed the Viceregal party to Suez, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from the above port under the command of Commander Edward Jackson Beaumont. The Clive left Calcutta on the 5th January, with the undermentioned convalescent troops for a sea trip to Suez and back to Bombay:—2 officers, and 197 men, 1st Norfolk Regiment; 1 officer and 76 men, 1st Gloster Regiment, 48 men, Field Battery R. A.; 2 men, No. 1 Co. E. D. R. A.; and 9 men, 29th Co. S. D. R. A. Lieutenant Hayes and Assist. Surgeon Marshall were in charge of the troops, and anchored off the Diamond Harbour on the same afternoon, awaiting the arrival of H. E. Lord Elgin and party, composed as follows:—H. E. Lord Elgin, Lady Elgin, Lady Elizabeth Babington Smith, Lady Veronica Bruce, Lady Christian, Hon'ble Victor Bruce, Colonel Franklin, C. I. E., Captain Pollen, A.-D.-C. and Mr. Babington Smith. They embarked on board on the afternoon of the 6th January, and next morning the Clive weighed anchor and proceeded to Colombo, where she reached on the 12th idem. Lord Elgin and party landed at the above place, and privately proceeded to the Government House, where they remained for three days, returning on board on the morning of the 15th, when the Clive left for Aden, arriving at the latter port on the morning of the 23rd, leaving the same day for Suez. During her short stay at Aden, H. E. Lord Elgin went ashore, returning on board in the evening, when the Clive resumed her voyage for the final port, arriving there on the 29th January. On the arrival of the Royal mail steamer Arcadia, in which they had taken a passage to Marseilles, on the 30th, they proceeded on board of her. The Clive had a fine passage throughout, and the Viceregal party had a very enjoyable time on board. Several concerts were held, the last being on the 28th January, in which H. E. Lord Elgin took part and sang a Scotch song, the accompaniment on the piano being rendered by Lady Elizabeth Babington Smith. He was vociferously encored by the audience and he responded by singing another song. On the 18th January a death occurred, that of Gunner Metcalf, R.A., of dysentery, and was burried at sea with due honours to his rank. The Clive left on her return voyage on the 31st ultimo, calling en route at Aden on the 6th instant, where she embarked the following details:—1 officer, 1 man, R.A., 1 man, Derby Regiment; 17 men, 1 woman, and 1 child, 10th Bombay Infantry; 3 men, Aden troops; 5 men, Ordnance Department, and 1 man 3rd Bombay Infantry. After imbarking the above troops she left for Bombay the same day, arriving here early this morning. All the troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock, and they will be despatched to their destination, to-morrow, as follows:—R. A. detachment will proceed to Calcutta by train, 1st Gloster Regiment to Allahabad, and the Norfolk Regiment will be attached to the Colaba Depot, pending the arrival of the Regiment from Allahabad in April next. The following are the names of the passengers she has brought:—Captain F. L. Northcott and Lieutenant E. H. D. Stracey, 1st Norfolk Regiment Lieutenant P. H. Short, 1st Gloster Regiment, Lieutenant E. C. Hayes, R. A. M. C., Assistant Surgeon W. J. Marshall. S. M. Department and Captain J. Chapman, R. A. The Clive sails again on the 17th instant for Mauritius with the Head-quarters of the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry. From Mauritius she will embark a detachment of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles for conveyance to Natal to join their regiment there, and from the last named place she conveys the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles for Calcutta, where she is expected to arrive on the 6th April next.

DEATH OF MR. J. P. CORNFORTH.

IT is with much regret we have to announce the death, at Marseilles, of Mr. J. P. Cornforth, the well-known merchant of this city. The deceased gentleman, who was seventy-two years of age, had been for some time past in a very indifferent state of health and was advised a voyage home to recoup his health. With this view he sailed for home by the P. and O. steamship Caledonia two weeks ago, but he breathed his last on the steamer reaching Marseilles, on Friday last. Mr. Cornforth came out to India in the early fifties and joined as a partner the firm of Messrs. George S. King and Co., of Bombay. Some years after he severed his connection with the firm and started business with Mr. W. L. Hudson and Mr. Woodfire under the style of "J. P. Cornforth and Co., Cotton and General Merchants." The new firm did well for some time, but at the time of the American War and the share mania it received a heavy blow and ultimately collapsed. This unfortunate incident necessitated his return to England, and after staying there for ten years, he came back to Bombay in 1878 as manager of Messrs Aldridge Salmon and Co. In this appointment he continued until 1891, when he opened business as Public Accountant and Auditor, with his office in Hummum Street. Only recently he was appointed a Fellow of the Society of Associated Accountants, and on the 4th January of this year he admitted Mr. N. R. Mistri, T. S. A. A., into partnership, the firm practising under the name of Cornforth and Mistri. The deceased gentleman took great interest in the Municipal affairs and had for several years served the city as a member of the Municipal Corporation. He was a keen Volunteer. About the year 1862 he co-operated with Captain Prendergast Walshe, late Governor of the House of Correction, Byculla, in raising a Volunteer Corps in Bombay. But the efforts of these two enthusiastic gentlemen came to nothing, as two years later the corps ceased to exist. So little interest was then being taken in volunteering that on one occasion, as the deceased gentleman used to say, only three members turned up on the parade ground. A few years later, however, the dream of these gentlemen was fully realised, and they lived to see the formation of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, of which Mr. Cornforth rose to be a Captain. He was a prominent Freemason and was connected for many years with Lodge Truth, Bombay. His career as a merchant of this city covers a period of nearly forty-five years. He was a good conversationalist, and his great social qualities had drawn round him a large circle of friends and well-wishers. His loss will be keenly felt for many years to come by the Bombay Society and especially by the mercantile community.

ILLICIT TRADE IN ARMS.

A CLEVER DETECTION.

YESTERDAY, a smart seizure was made by Mr. J. Ringrow, of the Preventive Department, of swords, knives, and daggers. A passenger, named Sayid Mahomed, arrived here on Sunday by a native bugalow as a pauper passenger from Muscat. Soon after arrival he landed and went to the native town, returning on board yesterday forenoon to remove his baggage. He hired a boat and had his box put in it, and was proceeding ashore, when he was detained by the above officer, who examined his baggage. The above goods were very cleverly concealed underneath the cloth by fixing a plank over them, so that nothing could be seen. The officer's suspicion went on the heaviness of the box, and he asked the man to remove the plank. The man hesitated a little, but on doing so the goods mentioned above were discovered. They comprised 12 swords, 10 knives, and one dagger. They are valued in all about Rs. 250. Sayid Mahomed was placed, yesterday afternoon, before the Collector, who has ordered to prosecute the man under the Arms Act., and the goods have been ordered to be confiscated.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th February, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	11	6	41 p.m.	21	8
Teheran	13	1	41 p.m.	1	25
Suez	15	3	p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 13th February, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	28	—	2
" Karachi	...	10	—	6
" Madras	...	43	—	3

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M. D., LL.D., F.R.S., President, Professor A. E. Wright, M.D., Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Dr. M. A. Ruffer, re-assembled, yesterday morning, at the Secretariat, for the purpose of examining a second batch of witnesses prior to their leaving India a week hence.

DR. SHIKARE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. E. Shikare, L. M. & S., in his evidence in speaking of the origin of the first outbreak, said that the predisposing conditions were the insanitary condition of Bombay, subsoil saturated with moisture and decomposing organic matter, climate favourable for the growth of low organic life, defective and ill-ventilated houses and over-crowding. The special predisposing conditions were excessive rainfall, followed by a draught, famine and consequent low vitality of the people generally. The disease was imported from without, more likely from places outside India as Hong Kong, where there was recently an epidemic of plague. It was not imported from endemic areas in India, as Kumaon and Gahrwal, where no recent epidemic occurred, and where there was no direct commercial communication. The pilgrims from these areas, generally travelling on foot from place to place, take a long time to reach Bombay—longer than the incubation period of the disease. They visited several other places, but no outbreak was recorded elsewhere. Nasik, which was visited by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India during 1896, remained free during the first visitation. The life history of the plague infection might be compared with that of some plants called Biennial, Triennial, etc., which lived through a limited number of seasons when the conditions were favourable for the growth, and eventually died out, the growth of each succeeding season being less vigorous than that of the preceding. The poison spread in two ways: (1) by continuity and (2) by means of infected rats and infected persons. It diffused in fresh air and sun-light, and hence the immunity enjoyed in hospitals and segregation camps. Referring to the Wari Bunder segregation camp, he said that about 180 plague cases developed there since its starting, which were subsequently transferred to hospitals, but the infection never caught hold of the place. No case had its orign from the camp, because (1) though the place was literally infested with rats, they continued healthy throughout, not a single dead rat having been found during the course of the last sixteen months; (2) the staff of camp servants and their relatives that resided in the camp, enjoyed excellent health and complete immunity from plague; (3) the number of plague cases that developed in the camp was greatest on the day of admission, and fell rapidly from the third day since admission. The poison generally entered by a process of inoculation in bubonic cases, namely, by means of small wounds and abrasions. The habit of walking barefooted on the part of the natives explained the predominance of buboes in the groin; in babies and children, who could not walk, the buboes were generally cervical. He saw a case of occipital bubo with the head recently shaved. The poison had probably entered through a wound in the scalp made with the razor. In pneumonic cases the infection was presumably through the lungs by means of infected air.

DR. LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.

Dr. Mayr, of the Austrian Mission, was the next witness examined. His evidence related chiefly to some cases of plague which had been treated with Professor Lustig's curative serum. He said that in two instances, where the blood of the patients showed a considerable number of plague microbes on a microscopic examination, three injections were made, with the result that all the alarming symptoms soon disappeared and the patients recovered within a very short time. He said that such cases were of more value to a scientific clinical observer, who alone was able to judge the effects of curative serum, than any amount of statistics. On being asked about a statement of Dr. Yersin that the virulence of the microbes decreased on their passing through several generations, witness said he could not give any definite opinion in the matter as he had not personally made experiments to test the accuracy of that statement.

CAPTAIN MILNE'S EVIDENCE.

Captain C. J. R. Milne, Assistant to Professor Haffkine, read a statement in which rules for sterilizing the culture flasks were submitted and explained. Rules for decanting the culture flasks were also submitted and the process of testing the fluid after sterilization was explained. Samples of recent decanter tubes were submitted likewise. He said he had several opportunities of examining the effect of inoculation, and he had not come across a case in which it had done any harm. He was asked a number of questions about the occurrence of plague in rats from a pathological point of view. He said that from his experience he found that plague germs disappeared in rats after several hours. Twelve hours after their deaths they could find these germs in a very small quantity.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Lieutenant J. K. Condon, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, said that he was first on plague duty at Hardwar. The actual place where plague was prevalent was Jowalapur; a large town of some 8,500 to 12,000 inhabitants. The measures adopted were (1) evacuation, (2) disinfection, accompanied by general sanitation, (3) cordon, (4) treatment of patients, and (5) observation and contact camps. Mr. Hankin, with whom he lived, conducted bacteriological experiments on mud, rats and monkeys. The latter were supposed to have died from plague, but the prejudices of the people prevented extensive investigations with regard to them. The figures of the epidemic which lasted from January to May were about 360 cases and 280 to 300 deaths in all. A noticeable feature was the immunity of butchers and coolies, amongst whom to the best of his recollection, there was not one case. He went to Bantwa in Kathiawar when the epidemic was at its height, and it was suffering severely. The population was about 8,000, or perhaps a little less owing to the flight of many. Some of the effects of the disease at Bantwa were very strange. Dumbness more or less pronounced was an early effect. Idiocy was a feature of several recoveries. Loss of sight followed careless handling of the bubonic discharge in some four or five cases.

PLAGUE IN SATARA AND COLABA.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., Collector of Satara, said that from enquiries he made in the villages in the touring season and examination of the birth and death registers he was convinced that in the cold weather of 1896-97 large numbers of the labouring classes, who migrated annually to labour in Bombay from the Satara villages, returned home with the plague on them, and died in their villages of plague, their deaths being at the time ascribed to ordinary fever. What was chiefly noticeable about the plague in its early days was its capriciousness. In visiting certain villages in the district, he contracted a low fever which lasted for about a fortnight and which was accompanied by the appearance of buboes under both arms. This he believed to have been a mild attack of plague. The villages first attacked in Satara were dealt with very much in the manner now prevailing, viz., the floors were dug up and disinfected, the houses were partially unroofed, and the village sites were abandoned by the people, who erected huts in their fields. The treatment was found entirely successful and the plague very soon came to an end in the affected villages. In March 1898, he was appointed Collector of Colaba. He found an outbreak just commencing in Alibag itself. The history of the plague in Alibag was most instructive as showing the advantage of early evacuation. He continued the policy pursued by his predecessor, Mr. Quin, who had ordered the evacuation of the infected quarter. Taught by the bitter experience of the previous year, the people were too ready to leave on the first appearance of the plague. The results were apparent in the returns. During the two years he had to deal with plague, he had from the first adopted the same measures as were now generally in vogue and were sanctioned by the order of Government, viz.—(1) Evacuation of an infected area; (2) disinfection of infected buildings and clothing; (3) immediate removal of the sick to hospital; (4) segregation of their families; (5) inoculation of the healthy, when they will consent to it with Professor Haffkine's scrum. Of these measures, he considered the first by far the most important. If carried out thoroughly, as it could be in the case of a village or small town, he regarded evacuation as certain to bring an attack of plague to an end. He had tested it repeatedly and never known it to fail. He thought in the case of large towns it was best to carry out evacuation gradually, taking the town in sections and causing the evacuation of a section when two or three cases had occurred there, or when a mortality among rats, which invariably presaged a plague attack, had been observed.

Dr. Blaney was then examined, and the Commission adjourned till to-day.

AN informal meeting in connection with the sitting of the Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration was held on the 20th at the Foreign Office. Among those present were the Attorney-General, Sir Robert Reid, Q. C. M. P. and the other counsel who are representing her Majesty's Government on the Commission, Mr. George Buchanan, the British Agent to the Commission, and others. It is understood that the preliminary meeting, which is to take place in Paris next week, will be of an entirely formal character, and is, indeed, being held merely in compliance with the provisions of the treaty for the purpose of arranging details. The only British delegate who will attend the Commission is Lord Justice Collins whose colleague Lord Herschell is still in Canada; but the Attorney-General Mr. George Buchanan Mr. Webster, and two other assistants will also be present with the delegate from great Britain. Professor Martens (Russia) will preside, and Mr. Justice Brewer (United States) will also attend the preliminary proceedings."

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held, yesterday, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation resumed consideration of Dr. N. N. Katrak's proposition, that the suggestions contained in the reports from the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer be approved and adopted; and the Commissioner be requested to arrange with the Trust in accordance with those suggestions, the land referred to in the Health Officer's report being given up only if absolutely necessary.

Professor Muller proposed as an amendment that the president be requested to represent to the Trust that, before the Health Department stables in the C. Ward are taken up and demolished, it is absolutely necessary that a new and convenient site be provided in the neighbourhood, on which new stables could be erected before the old ones are destroyed. The Professor thought that the Corporation should insist on adequate accommodation being provided by the Trust for what they intended to take.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master seconded the amendment. He remarked that he did not think that the mere construction of new streets would benefit the over-crowded parts of the city. They would be spending lakhs of rupees, and yet it would be of no benefit to the poor living in congested localities.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula remarked with regard to Dongree Street that the line of road proposed by the Trust would be the same as that proposed by the Municipality, and that thus there would be a considerable saving to the Corporation.

Mr. Hormasji Shapurji Chothia suggested that, instead of Professor Muller's suggestions, which were not likely to be adopted by the Trust, the Commissioner be requested to dissent from the proposals of the Trust.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee said that the stables were very useful in carrying out the sanitary wants of the city and they should take care that the full cost was paid them by the Trust.

Mr. Kursetji Nuserwanjee Wadia said it was undesirable that the Trust should deprive them of the stables. It ought not to be in the power of the Trust to buy up properties at cheap rates, and make profits by reselling them.

Dr. Katrak said that the original proposition was stronger than the amendment and would answer their purpose better.

On a division, the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried by a majority of votes.

RE-INSURANCE OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The Corporation considered the recommendation from the Standing Committee to the effect that sanction be given to the re-insurance of the Municipal office building and its contents for twelve lakhs of rupees for a further period of one year from the 23rd March 1899; and to the payment of the premia thereon, Rs. 1,500, from the surplus cash balance.

Mr. D. E. Watcha wished to know why such buildings as the Crawford Market, the Null Bazar Markets, and other valuable Municipal properties were not insured.

Mr. K. M. Shroff pointed out that Rs. 3,000 were set apart for the purpose of insuring such buildings, and that the fund must now have reached several thousands of rupees.

After some discussion in regard to the amount of discount allowed by several marine offices an amendment was proposed by Mr. Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Ismael, seconded by Mr. S. C. Dhondy, and carried, that the sum of Rs 150 be deducted from the grant on account of commission. This was passed together with the original recommendation.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORLEE.

The meeting considered a letter from the Executive Engineer asking sanction to the laying down of a new road for the improvement of the village of Worlee Coliwada.

Professor Muller said he had served on the plague committee that had enquired into the state of the village, which he considered required their urgent attention. The place had not a road that a cart could be driven through. Part of the village was in ruins, and had been twice almost decimated by the plague. Eighty per cent. of the residents had died. It was intended at present only to down lines of street.

Mr. D. E. Watcha said he hoped the proposal of the Municipality would not clash with any that might be in the contemplation of the City Trust. While sympathising with the villagers, Mr. Watcha considered it would be better to hold the matter in abeyance for six months.

Sir George Cotton said that the Trust had been created to open out the crowded parts of the city, and he urged that, if it went outside that object, the Corporation should raise its voice. He was of opinion that the four schemes that the Trust had in hand would take them about twenty years to complete. That being so, Sir George did not think the Trust would take in hand for the present any improvement at Worlee.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee thought that, as the villagers wished to rebuild their houses, the roads should be at once taken in hand.

Dr. Viegas, while objecting to the City Turst being so frequently brought into the discussion, was of opinion that the village should be improved at the earliest possible date.

The Corporation granted their sanction to the laying down of a main road and three footways in the village of Worlee.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC TRAM CARS.

The meeting recorded a letter from Mr. Labhshanker Lukhmidas, suggesting the desirability of requiring the Bombay Tramway Company to substitute electric traction for the present horse traction.

Mr. Watcha said the Corporation could do nothing beyond recording the letter. At present they were under an agreement with the Tramway Company; and until the agreement expired, they could not compel the company to introduce electric trams, however desirable they might be.

After transacting some other business, the Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

TELEGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENTS.

A WRONG impression seems to have got abroad concerning certain improvements now in course of progress on the telegraph lines in the Punjab. The Lahore paper, for example, states that a new and independent line of wire is being set up from Simla to Peshawar, "to obviate future congestion," the reference here being to the block of messages during the frontier campaigns, "and it is to be feared, to bring Simla yet nearer to the frontier." It may be as well to explain what is really being done. A new wire is being laid from Simla to Murree and from Murree to Peshawar, and the work was begun several months ago. Since the establishment of the four great Military Commands, the Punjab Army has had its headquarters at Murree, and when any disturbances occur on the border or expeditions have to be undertaken it is found that the telegraph service is severely strained owing to the necessity of long telegrams having to be sent to and from Murree. This applies, of course, only to the period when the Government of India have their headquarters in the hills. The ordinary public service suffers: the telegraph staff at intermediate stations, such as Lahore or Rawalpindi, are overworked, as messages have to be retransmitted and generally serious delays occur. Hereafter with a new wire this will be avoided. Direct communication between Peshawar and Murree is also desirable, as the former station is the most important on the frontier, and the news received there may at any moment be of especial interest to the military authorities. Farther, when mobilisation is being carrried out, or troops are actually engaged in the field, long messages have to be sent, and "through" wires there are of the highest value. At the same time as Simla, Murree and Peshawar are being linked up, a new line is being laid along the railway from Lahore to Peshawar. The existing line of old posts is over weighted with wires, and the new line will relieve it by carrying two through wires. If by any accident posts are wrecked on one side of the railway, the second line would continue working. Improvements have also been carried out between Rawalpindi and Kohat, Kohat and Bannu, and in the Kurram Valley up to Parachinar. Old and wornout posts, or light field poles are being replaced by new and substantial ones, every effort being made to secure efficiency in working. The doubt expressed that the signalling staff may not be equal to coping with the work is groundless: every mile of "through" wire laid lessens the number of signalling operations and presents congestion of traffic at intermediate stations. The public will benefit by the improvements made, while in times of stress, Government and the military authorities will be able to get their messages sent far more quickly than at present.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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DISPUTED OWNERSHIP OF A PONY.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, the Third Judge, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mrs. Ellen Atkins, widow sues to recover from Mr. Charles O'Brien Rs. 587 being the value of a roan country-bred pony harness and damages. Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford Brown &Co. appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Smetham of Messrs. Smetham Bland and Noble represented the defendant.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Dunlop applied that the plaintiff's daughter, Miss Craige might be made a co-plaintiff in the suit.

Mr. Smetham objected to the application which he said ought to have been made at the beginning of the proceedings. As the case had advanced to its present stage, he asked the court to dismiss the present suit, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh one in the name of Miss Craige.

The court overruled Mr. Smetham, and allowed the amendment to be made, by joining Miss Craige as a co-plaintiff.

Constable Harris was examined by Mr. Smetham. He said that Mr. O'Brien had lent him the pony and a carriage for use about two years ago.

A book-keeper, employed at Messrs. Scott & Co., Livery Stable-keeper, produced a book showing entries of two payments made by Mr. O'Brien in respect of veterinary treatment to a pony and a dog.

Mr. Cronan, of Watson's Esplanade Hotel, deposed to having given permission to Mr. O'Brien to keep his horses and carriage in the hotel stable. Witness, however, added that he did not see the horses in the stable.

Mr. Edward Charles O'Brien, the defendant in the suit, examined by Mr. Smetham, said that he knew the plaintiffs, Mrs. Atkins and Miss Craige. He boarded and lodged with them for some years. He was a book-maker, and as such he used to travel in various parts of India to attend meetings, but he kept his head-quarters in Bombay. He knew the pony in question, which belonged to him. He bought the animal for Rs. 1,250 at Umballa from Mr. Greenhalgh, the jockey, in March 1895. The animal was very valuable, because it was a very good trotter and a good harness pony. Witness trotted matches with this pony in India. He had matched the pony both in Calcutta and Bombay, and won the bets. When witness purchased the pony he was on friendly terms with Mr. Greenhalgh, the jockey. Witness was formerly a book-maker, but at present kept a music shop at Apollo Bunder. He paid the price of the pony in one sum at Umballa. As a book-maker he generally kept with him large sums of money, from twenty to thirty thousand rupees, to carry on his business. There was no truth in the statement that he had sold the pony to Mrs. Atkins for Rs. 250. All the time, that he remained at Mrs. Atkins' place, he had the possession of the pony. Mr. Greenhalgh never claimed the pony as his own from the time witness purchased it from him to the filing of the present suit. When he left Mrs. Atkins, he told her that she could use the pony. Mr. O'Brien here named the different stables in which he kept the pony and also produced several bills for the stable rents paid by him to the landlords. He was charged with theft by Mrs. Atkins in the police court with regard to this pony. The eharness belonged to him. He purchased it from Mr. Greenhalgh. The ghorravala who was in charge of the pony died, and Mr. Wand had gone to Mombassa.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said that he forgot the name of the hotel at Umballa, but he was positive that the whole transaction took place at the hotel, where Mr. Greenhalgh was living. Witness was fairly a good judge of horses. He was on friendly terms with Mr. Greenhalgh, but they disagreed about two years ago. Witness did not remember having stated in the police court that he had receipt for the money paid for the pony. The Municipal bills were sometimes on the defendant's name and sometimes on the plaintiff's name.

Mr. Lidbetter was then examined by Mr. Smetham, on behalf of the defendant. He said that Mr. O'Brien paid the shoeing bills and he believed the pony was his property.

The defence having closed their case, the solicitors on both sides addressed the court.

The court adjourned the case for judgment.

THE FRENCH EDITION OF MR. MALABARI'S BOOK.

THE French translation of Mr. Dayaram's account of the "Life and Life-work of Malabari" does not seem to have attracted as much attention in England as it has in the rival country. This is explained by the fact of two English editions having already preceded the French version. Still this latter is being warmly appreciated by cultured Englishmen who have come in contact with the Parsi Reformer. Lord Reay, who is known to have devoted special attention to the moral side of higher education in India, is one of these. And it will be no small encouragement to Mr. Malabari to know what our former proconsul thinks of him and his work. Lord Reay acknowledges in admirable French the present of a copy from Mr. Menaut of his volume:—"Mr. Malabari's friends owe you a great debt for having rendered him full justice. His noble disinterestedness, his genuine patriotism, his generous heart make of him a man of the first order. And I deem it most fortunate that a man enjoying your authority has devoted to him such interesting pages. . . . I am sorry to hear our friend's health is again failing, But he has never taken care of himself, always enjoying the sacrifice of himself for the benefit of others."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made:—

Captain Hildebrand, 27th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as District Recruiting Officer, Punjabi Mahomedan District, vice Captain Fowler, on leave.

Lieutenant Price-Dent, Devonshire Regiment to be Transport Officer, Malakand Brigade, vice Captain Murray, 35th Pioneers, vacated.

Pallaveram Depot.—Major Welman, 13th M. I., to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Proudfoot, vacated.

Colaba Depot.—Lieutenant Lillie, Royal Irish Regiment to be Staff Officer, vice Lieutenant Christie, Royal Irish Rifles reverted to regimental duty.

4th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Ward to be Adjutant, vice Captain Twiddell, vacated, Lieutenant C. G. Campbell to be Quartermaster, vice Ward.

11th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant G. B. Brown, Unattached List, to be Wing Officer.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant Ferguson Davie, to be Adjutant.

1st Madras Pioneers.—Lieutenant Bruce, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant.

7th Madras Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant Bury, South Staffordshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer.

Major General C. J. Burnett, is posted to Poona District.

Captain H. B. H. Wright, R. E., reverts to the Home Establishment on the 3rd March next.

One of the changes introduced by the Queen's Regulations of 1898 is that the appointment of Adjutant of British Regiments and Battalions is no longer made by the Commander-in-Chief at the War Office, but is left to general officers commanding in this country. The Commander-in-Chief in India will make the appointment.

Captain Larrymore, R. A. succeeds Captain Gorton as Station Staff Officer at Roorkee. The latter vacates on appointment to a native mountain battery.

Captain Campbell, D. A. A. G., for Musketry, Abbottabad, proceeds home at once on 12 months' leave preparatory to vacating his appointment on the Staff in May next.

"THE TIMES" ENTERPRISE.

HOME LIBRARIES FOR INDIA.

IT would be difficult to overestimate the value of the service the "Times" (London) is doing in the interests of general education in India by placing within reach of even the humbler homes that greatest of all reference libraries, the "Encyclopædia Britannica." One of the leading educators of our times has said:—"In this age of specialists when each separate branch of human knowledge is traced to the farthest limits that a lifetime of study and investigation can penetrate, true education has come to mean, not the storing of one's mind with facts and theories, but rather the training of one's mind to a proper use of the 'tools' of information. The truly educated man is therefore one who knows where to find the answer to every question that may arise in his daily reading or in the pursuit of his own business or profession." If true education consists "not in the storing of one's mind with facts and theories but rather in the training of one's mind to a proper use of the 'tools' of information," then every home which boasts the possession of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" becomes a University, for this international standard library of reference is in very truth the epitome of all human knowledge. When the "Times" offers to place this library in any home on the preliminary payment of Rs. 20 it is putting within the reach of all the best products of the best minds of our age.

PROVISION will probably be made in the forthcoming budget for the building of the new Military Accounts Offices, Bengal Command, at Lucknow. The cost, including quarters for the clerical establishment, will be about four lakhs of rupees.

THE RECENT MURDERS.

ANOTHER ARREST.

CONFESSIONS.

THE City police are having a busy time of it, but not altogether a profitless one as well. Every step taken is said to be leading to the discovery of fresh evidence against the prisoners whom the unexpected, nay, almost tragic, incident of Thursday evening, revealed to them so suddenly. Wasudeo Chapekar made no mystery of his complicity in the recent murders, and led by his example, or rather seeing that concealment was no longer of any avail, Ranade also made a clean breast of his share in the crime Both prisoners are mere youths, scarcely out of their teens, but wiry and active withal and disposed to qualify as athletes among those of their own age. In their confessions they are stated to have implicated another young Brahmin named Sathe, a lad of some 17 or 18 years, who, it is reported, is a student in the Fergusson College. The latter is also a member of the now notorious Club of Sadashiv Peth, and it is stated, though the truth of this will have to be left for verification till the time of his trial, that he is charged with being an abettor in the murders with which Balkrishna Chapekar, and latterly his brother Wasudeo, are charged. Sathe was arrested on Saturday morning, taken to the Farashkhana, and locked up.

The police have been hard at work digging up evidences of the crime. In the course of their search in Ranade's house they discovered another pistol, some powder and a bar of lead with a bit cut off the end which corresponds with the shot that killed Ganesh Dravid. The disguises worn by Wasudeo and Ranade at the time they shot the Dravid brother have also been discovered and resemble the dress of Punjabi Mahomedans, which helps to account for the Hindustani used by the murderers to decoy the ill-fated pair into their clutches. When conducting the brothers to their supposed interview with Mr. Brewin one of the Dravids it would appear, suddenly turned round and demanded the nature of the business on which they were wanted, when the shots supplied the answer to the query. The murderers then ran in the direction of Chapekar's house where they divested themselves of their disguises and prowled forth once more, though with what intent has not yet come to light.

K. V. Sathe, in his confession before the City Magistrate, has, it is said, implicated himself in the murder of the Dravids. A search was carried on yesterday at Sathe's wada, the house of Sathe's father, who is a Karkun in the City Municipality and in charge of the toll bar near the goods' entrance of the railway station. Nothing of any consequence was found. H. M. Ranade is a student in the College of Science, and was qualifying for the sub-overseers's Grade in the Public Works Department. His father keeps a stationery and book shop in Budhwar Peth.

There are at present in custody in connection with the Jubilee murders three, namely, Balkrishna Hari Chapekar, Wassudeo Hari Chapekar, H. M. Ranade, and the two latter with K. V. Sathe will, we understand, be charged with the murder of the Dravids. All the prisoners will be placed before the City Magistrate on the 22nd instant.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE STATE OF THE CITY.

The *Mahratta* has the following:—We do not think ourselves equal to the task of giving our readers an adequate idea of the consternation which the local public mind is feeling over the events of the last half-week. To the abhorence felt for the murders of the Dravids terror was added by the almost unrealisable experience of the shooting in the very heart of the Police stronghold. But luckily the crimes are already detected and all speculation in the public mind, which is a fruitful source of endless vague terror, is arrested by the culprits who happened to come forward without much trouble or delay, and had the goodness to openly avow their motives and intentions. The mind, therefore, slightly relieved naturally turns to pity the murderers and their victims. As for Ganesh Shankar, his very name calls forth not very pleasant but certainly very comantic reminiscenres of the chequered career of an altogether misdirected but vigorous intellect, which made his life eventful but notorious, and brought on a death striking but pitiable. In the light of his violent death great melancholy interest attaches to the remarkable letter which appeared in the "Advocate of India" of the 1st February over Ganesh's own signature, wherein he claimed the unrewarded half of the big prize of twenty thousand rupees set on the heads of the murderers of the late Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst. In the latter Ganesh Shankar says:—"It required exceptional strength of character to come forward to denounce a countryman and thus lay myself open to the charge of being called traitor, (the majority of people were sure to view the thing in this light), and yet I braved all this and did what little I could to help the authorities." There is a ring of pathos in these words, and though Ganesh Shankar may not perhaps have been in a mood to be pathetic when he penned his letter, still when read after a sad death which cast no shadow on his unsuspecting dare-devil mind the words now sound like a confession of the deceased in spite of himself. He did not care to be a very Shylock, said Ganesh hungering for his pound of flesh from Government. But his murderer alas! did not choose to take this generosity of his into account As for Wasudeo, he has certainly outdone his brothers in daring; and it is a thousand pities that such a youth as he is, was entirely misdirected by the example of his brothers. We do not know for whom it was more unfortunate—for Wasudeo himself or the Dravids or the Police, that Wasudeo was not under strict surveillance after his return to Poona till the trial of Balkrishna would be over. That he was not so is proved by the fact that he could secure and, as it seems, keep on his body a pistol and a dagger with powder and shot and could have his target practice at human breasts, before his "coup d etat" in the Faraskhana.—Look at the matter how you will it was a great misfortune, if not a great mistake that Wasudeo was left at large master of his own movements and resources, at a time when his brother was to be put on his trial, and when Wasudeo himself was to be made to give incriminating evidence against him, as may be gathered from what Wasudeo is reported to have said after his arrest in the Faraskhana; viz., that "rather than give evidence which might incriminate his brother he resolved to share Balkrishna's fate." It is to be hoped, however, that with these events we have reached the last stage in the Poona tragedy and that they will finally dispel all the clouds that have gathered around this unfortunate City during the past year and a half.

A SOLITARY BOAR.

A THRILLING ENCOUNTER.

"ONE of the traits of the boar that usually strikes the beginner is his apparent ability to be at one moment some yards away and the next right under your horse" (Col. R. S. S. Baden-Powell).

Now that the pigsticking season is commencing, I think it is an opportune time to tell a story of the first boar I rode alone writes E. B. O. to a contemporary I forget who it is says so truly, that "no pigsticker knows what pigsticking really means till he has ridden and killed a boar single-handed." I had done a little pigsticking before I got a post as manager to a small indigo factory and had become very keen on the game. I had been about fifteen days on the estate when one morning a native came up to the factory in a great state of excitement saying there was a very big "soor" the size of a donkey lying up in some bushes about a mile from the house. I called at once to my bearer to order my pony, and changing my flannels for riding gear as fast as I could, taking a spear, and calling my little fox-terriers, I started off with some coolies and the excited native who seemed not to weary of repeatedly decribing the tremendous dimensions of the boar. After going for about a mile my informant stopped and pointing to some briar bushes intermingled with some grass, said the "soor" was in there. I rode up with all the men to the bushes with

A SUPERCILIOUS SMILE ON MY FACE,

and said, "In here?" The man repeated "ha, sahib," the pig is in there." Telling the men to throw some stones at the bushes, I put my little terrier in, and the dog at once started yapping in that short sharp way I have become well accustomed to since. The next instant there was the haug haug of the boar, a loud squeel, a little ball of white and tan was thrown up into the air and the boar broke. I was after him in a second. The going was good: so was the pace. After about half a mile the distance slowly decreased between the boar and myself. Now I was on him, the spear flashed in the morning sunlight, and I thought I had got him. But no! a wily jink, and I shot a good fifty yards ahead of him. I turned the mare as fast as I could and we were soon upon him again. I got in a good spear this time behind the shoulder but a trifle high (and then the band began to play.) I turned my excited animal and went for him again but

HE DIDN'T WAIT FOR ME

this time down he came upon us his cruel white tusks frothed with foam his ears cocked his little eyes flashing anger. Crash! I was nearly lifted from the saddle as the steel struck his scull down on to his knees went the boar and I shot on a few yards. The boar charged like greased lightning from the left. I dug spurs into my pony but to no good the boar got in and I felt that the pony had been cut. But there was no time for thinking. We both wheeled and the boar charged from a quarter right, and I felt I had him this time. We met; the spear entered just in front of the right shoulder, snapped like a reed, and the boar got in among the mare's forelegs; down we went, and that is all I remembered.

I was picked up by the coolies some time after and carried home. The boar, they said, was lying dead some few yards distant with half the spear embedded in his body. I was senseless for some days and it was a good two months before I was quite fit again, but I had left the estate before that, as the proprietor said he wanted a manager not a pigsticker. Rather hard lines, I thought.

CHINESE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

AS REFLECTED IN THE "PEKIN GAZETTE."

III.

FOR years past the foreign inhabitants have been equally amused, interested, and disgusted at the attempts of the Chinese authorities to arm themselves amused at the artlessness which aped the most up-to date knowledge of men and affairs; interested at the evident desire to do something to make China respectable in foreign eyes; and disgusted at the whole sale robbery and peculation which disgraced the dealings sometimes on both sides. We are not surprises therefore to find that Lord Charles Beresford condemns the present efforts as worse than useless; as reckless waste. There is a pitiable ring about the plaint of the Emperor in a decree issued on 4th March 1897. He says, "We annually expend immense quantities of treasure on our troops because by their means we have to prepare to prevent aggression and encroachments from without." He goes on to complain how indifferently the Viceroys have carried out their duties in that respect, and urges the weeding out of the "incapable, weak, old, or ill-disciplined. No leniency will be allowed." What the Generals are worth may be judged from the recom mendations of one of the best of them—Eko-tang-a. He earnestly recommends the purchase of

MODERN BREECH-LOADERS,

and proceeds:—"Owing to their expense, these new arms need not be used by the troops in their daily drills, but when danger appears these rifles should by all means be placed in their hands"—when of course facility in their use would come like an inspiration? The General goes on to say that he had some breech-loaders, but, having run out of ammunition for them, he was reduced to a "limited quantity of antiquated matchlocks and two-men jingals—utterly useless in modern warfare, *as memorialist has found by experience.*" Such demands are also made from other provinces accompanied at times with request for field guns, but the number of rounds asked for per weapon strikes a foreign soldier as being inadequate to any really serious demand. In the face of such memorials it sounds curious to read as one does on the 3rd June, that: "Chi Hsiu is here by appointed Examiner-in-Chief of archery, on foot and on horseback, and on another occasion this is done in response to a memorial from the Board of War. But we must not be too severe on these anachronisms. We have a Queen's champion in England, with not a few out-of-date functionaries. What is not out-of-date in China, and never will be under the present *regime* is the kind of thing made public in the decree of 22nd July. "E-Ling-Ngeh, Tartar General in Kansu province, denounces Teh Teng, senior Colonel of the left wing of the Manchu garrison of Langchow, Kansu of having

SWALLOWED UP ALL THE MONEY

set side in the military exchequer at Liangchow for purchasing arms and ammunition to fit the troops out with proper rifles, etc." For a dozen years it appeared he had been pocketing funds in this way, which conduct "merits severe punishment," says the angry memorialist, and this is promptly administered, the said Colonel being cashiered, and dismissed, "his peacock feather publicly plucked from his hat, and he himself sentenced to hard labour on the roads to expiate his crime." Another memorial complains of a common trick. Li Mienheng is denounced in that he being in command of a regiment of cavalry, did keep superannuated and feeble men in the ranks, with slack discipline, and no regular drills, and finally, had a number of dummies on the roll in order to pocket the money. He likewise got his deserts: but was probably the one in a hundred who did so. From these extracts we may gather a pretty clear idea of what the Chinese soldiery were and are. What they may be we must wait the result of the Weihaiwei experiment to ascertain. We may be quite certain that when the prize winners there are called up it will not be for archery as in this last extract, dated 31st October, where those "who succeeded in hitting the target with their arrows on foot four times, and once on horseback, be given

THE RANK OF IMPERIAL GUARDSMEN

of the 4th class. As for the rest who succeeded in hitting the target in foot archery four times they are hereby ordered to be rewarded, each man, with one piece of 'great' satin and ten taels in money; while those who only hit the target three times are to be rewarded with five taels each man."—But if the Emperor knows little about military affairs, he makes amends by his intimate acquaintance with the Manchu character, and the general niceties of etiquette. Witness the following:—"At the audience granted this morning by Us in Eho Park We noticed that the list of names presented to Us in Manchu characters was in many places wrongly written. This carelessness must not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and We hereby command that an investigation be made as to who were on duty at the Park Palace this morning so that penalties may be visited on the delinquent secretaries." On another occasion a "certain person" who had been passing himself off as a Manchu is very summarily dealt with. Let him "give reasons for

DECORATING THE FRONT GATEWAY OF HIS RESIDENCE

after the fashion of Manchus of high rank." The Emperor is very angry. Sumptuary laws are still a living force in Far Cathay. The Pekin Gendarmerie are ordered to assist in "pulling down the official decorations and paraphernalia in front of the residence of the accused." The "Gazette" deals in phrases which official chronicles in Western lands carefully eschew. Thus officials are plainly stigmatized as being "most deceptive and sly," "utterly incompetent," "illiterate and incompetent," their "whole system sinks of fraud," they are "cowards and traitors," and so "ad infinitum." It is generally said that there are no hereditary claims to rank or position under Government in China, particularly so far as the Chinese themselves are concerned, but the following extract does not bear out the popular belief. On the 29th January there are various decrees. One refers to the "rowdyism and want of circumspection of the sons and heirs of the high Manchu and Chinese officials." "We would therefore utter a note of warning to all concerned, and exhort all to behave in

A PROPER AND SEEMLY MANNER

"so that they may deserve the confidence We shall have to place in them in the future when they suceed their fathers." There are interesting points without number in this unique periodical but one more must suffice, and that shall refer to the highest of all duties in Chinese eyes—Filial Duty—and the terrible punishment which awaits those who fail in it. A young prince was accused of the heinous crime of being unfilial. Thereupon the EMPRESS DOWAGER, long before the "coup d'etat," issued an edict, "which We hasten to confirm," the EMPEROR says. The enormities of the undutiful son are enumerated, and "Our sentence (the EMPEROR's) is therefore that TSAI SHU be fort with stripped of his princely title, and handed over to the Imperial Clan Court for the administration of eighty blows of the broad-bladad bamboo. He is then to be immured for ever within the four walls of an empty room." An official is told off to see to the execution of this edict, "and he is to see that the sentence be wholly carried out."

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE Brixton branch of the Social Democratic Federation having forwarded to the Prince of Wales a resolution, "That the terrible and preventible waste of life caused by consumption and other tuberculous diseases is largely due to the unsanitary and overcrowded dwellings of the workers, and to the unwholesomeness of the meat and milk supplied to them," Sir Francis Knollys has sent the following reply:

Marlborough House, Pall-mall, S.W.,
Jan. 10, 1899.

Sir,—I am desired by H. R. H., the Prince of Wales to thank you for your communication, and to assure you in reply that any measures calculated to diminish the terrible and preventible waste of life caused by consumption and other tuberculous diseases will always receive his warm approval and hearty support.

IT is now gravely announced from New York that the late J. W. Keely's motor has been discovered to be a fraud. It appears (says a "Morning Leader" telegram) that scientists searched his Philadelphia home from cellar to roof, and found secret tubes and wires under the floors and walls which led to the motor, and conducted compressed air thereto. Hidden reservoirs of compressed air were discovered in a cellar-cave under the house. A "Mail" telegram states Keely's motors were apparently set in motion by striking a tuning-fork or blowing a mouth-organ. Keely experimented for twenty-six years, and got millions from persons—English capitalists being among them—who were led to believe that there was a great future before the invention.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s., 1-2d, per bottle.

WATER-LOGGED BOMBAY.

MILWALLA writes to Indian Engineering:—Sir.—Much has been said and written about the water-logged condition of Bombay and the rise in the sub-soil water. The Municipal Special Drainage Engineer has dilated largerly on the subject and made tests to try and prove the above state of affairs, but I think that the general public are not quite convinced, and if I remember rightly, the tests taken were not quite satisfactory.

Now I am puzzled to know how these results have been arrived at, and if Bombay is in this water-logged state, how is it that it does not show itself in a more palpable form?

For the last eight years I have kept a register of the rise and fall of the water in our mill reservoir taken on the 1st of each month. This reservoir, like the majority of mill reservoirs here is simply an open excavation dug into the soil from 18 to 20 feet deep so that the water, if any, from the surrounding land is at liberty to percolate into it.

The differences in levels between the "Monsoon level" and just at the finish of the dry season, viz., 1st June is very nearly uniform throughout the whole of these eight years; in fact the level on 1st June 1898 is four inches lower down than in the corresponding date of 1891. Now I maintain that if the sub-soil water has been considerably raised during the last few years as we have it on the authority of the Bombay Special Drainage Engineer, how is it that it does not show itself in these mill reservoirs since water will find its own level? There are in Bombay island 75 mills several of which are situated in crowded parts of the town and I think that the majority of mill agents will agree with me when I say that the water level in these mills' reservoirs falls to such an extent just at the finish of the dry season as to cause them considerable anxiety.

It then, as stated, by Mr. Buckley, late Engineer, Bombay Municipality, "that water to-day can be found a few feet below the ground surface just outside the dwelling houses, which was a thing unknown a few years ago," how is it that it does not show itself in these mill reservoirs? One would be inclined to think that a corresponding increase of water level would take place there too.

I believe that suggestions were made to sink wells throughout parts of the town to allow the sub-soil water to percolate into. What puzzles me is, why this water should be attracted towards these sunken wells, any more than towards the mill reservoirs, and if such a state of affairs can be brought about why not use the latter as a means to rid Bombay of its water-logged condition.

A NEW NOSE FOR AN OMDURMAN HERO.

AN interesting fact has (writes a correspondent) just come to light which strikingly exemplifies the wonderful strides of modern science. It is a case in which a warrior from the great battle of Omdurman, who suffered serious facial disfigurement, has had his disfigurement obliterated, and his features made to appear to all intents and purposes as perfect as if nothing had happened. In short, he had the greater part of his nose cut clean off, and he has been provided with a new nose.

This hero of the Soudan, by name Sergeant Freeman, is a member of the 21st Lancers, and he took part—and a very distinguished part—in the memorable charge at Omdurman. In the course of the charge one of the lieutenants of the Lancers was attacked by a Dervish, who getting hold of the officer's right hand in which he carried his lance commenced industriously sawing at the wrist with his sword, with the evident intention of severing the hand. Sergeant Freeman was fighting his way through a bunch of Dervishes when he heard the young officer, who was Lieutenant Meacham, cry out, and turning saw the predicament in which he was placed. He made a dash for the spot, and running his lance through the Dervish, saved the lieutenant. However, at the next moment, he was confronted by two Dervishes, who wildly slashed at him with their swords. He parried the blows, and killed them both in turn, but one terrific blow from a sword came so near to ending his life as to strike his nose, and carry away the lower cartilage, as far as the upper lip.

Freeman was invalided home and became an inmate at Netley Hospital. He ultimately recovered and was sent by Colonel Martin, who was in command of the 21st Lancers in the great battle, to consult Mr. Groves, L.D.S., R.C.S., of Wolverhampton, who has become famous for his restoration of facial disfigurements. Mr. Groves, in spite of exceptional difficulties has treated the case with complete success, and the disfigurement is absolutely concealed. An artificial substitute for the natural organ has been built up, so that the injury is not perceptible. Sergeant Freeman leaves England early in next month for Cairo to rejoin his regiment. He has proved himself a gallant and heroic soldier and it is pleasant to know that he goes back to Egypt apparently none the worse for his awkward experience, having been saved from a lifelong and unsightly disfigurement.

Mr. Groves himself thus describes the means by which he gave the sergeant his new nose: The artificial organ is first moulded from a plaster model of the face, and then worked up in platinum and vulcanite, and painted and fired, until the artificial production becomes an exact reproduction of the lost feature.

It should be added that it was found necessary to amputateu Lietenant Meacham's hand.

SIR R. GIFFEN ON THE EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS.

SIR ROBERT GIFFEN read a paper, last night, before the Royal Statistical Society on "The Excess of Imports." This, he said, was from 17 to 20 per cent. Dealing with the reason of the excess, Sir Robert said that the obvious one was that the goods arriving in a country were valued at the place of arrival, and exports were valued at the place of shipment. Then there was the position of Great Britain as a shipping country, earning large freights, 'an invisible export.' Next, Great Britain, as the centre of the monetary transactions of the world, earned a large amount in commission business, and in insuring ships. There were also to be counted the profits on foreign investments, and other sources of income which readily occured to any thoughtful person. In 1882, he estimated ship-earnings at sixty millions, commissions sixteen millions, and interest seventy-three millions. These sums had now increased, the earnings of ships being seventy millions instead of sixty millions. The lecturer noted in passing that there was an excess of imports in both Germany and France, though there had been a steady decrease in the latter country in this respect, Sir Robert pointed out that receiving, as we did,

LARGE INTEREST FROM FOREIGN NATIONS,

our exports were likely to be less than they would otherwise be, because we had to give no commercial equivalent. The late Statistician to the Board of Trade went on to point out the interesting changes that are going on in the nature of our foreign trade. Coal and shipping, for example, are now King, occupying the position formerly held by wool, then by woollen manufactures, then by cotton manufactures, and then by iron and iron manufactures. Sir Robert warned his audience that it was unsafe to dogmatise as to how our business was going except after a wide survey. Dealing with the declarations in consular reports and the Press about the loss of former markets, it was suggested by the speaker that an explanation might be that our merchants and manufacturers let slip trade in certain directions where they could not do as well as they had done, and turned their attention elsewhere. As to the changes that may be expected to take place in the nature of our exports at a no very distant future "it seems likely enough that the opportunities for exporting coal which we now have will continue to diminish." As to the bulk of foreign trade, it was by no means certain that it was going to develop so rapidly in the future as in the past, in particular trade with the leading countries of the world. As to India and China, their purchasing power is very limited, and cannot increase quickly. In conclusion Sir Robert Giffen declared that if there is to a be decline in the foreign trade of Great Britain "it would be our own fault and supineness, and not any lack of the conditions and the opportunity to advance."

AN EMBARRASSING LEGACY.

LOCAL self-government in the Central Provinces is finding itself confronted with a curious difficulty, remarks a contemporary. It appears that the roads constructed during the famine as relief works are already proving an embarrassing legacy. Inasmuch as these works were supplied out of Imperial revenue it might have been thought that the District Councils and Boards, thanks to the famine, had come into a good property free, but unfortunately the mere charges for maintenance seem to be more than they can afford. In the year 1897-98 the sum spent on the repair of roads came to three times that which was spent on new roads, and more than double what was spent on all public works put together. If it is true that they have beem relieved of the necessity of making many new roads, they are also now charged with the maintenance of others that would not have been made in any case but for the famine—roads, that is to say, that were not wanted as communications, but because they were convenient for the purposes of famine relief. There are other cases in which the work has been left at a point at which the road is useless as it stands, but might be valuable if completed, which again will cost money. The Chief Commissioner, in reviewing the situation, thinks that in such cases it will be possible to arrange matters so that the labour shall not be thrown away, by assisting the Local Boards, if necessary to complete or keep up works that promise to be really useful, but he also recognises that in the stress of the famine it was inevitable that some of the work done should be of no permanent value. "In such cases it would be folly to throw good money after bad."

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

ANNEXATION OR NON-ANNEXATION.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

ONE of the most interesting personalities it has been my good fortune to meet for a very long time, writes a New York correspondent, is Mr. George Reno, who has recently been acting as the special envoy between Bartolome Maso, President of the Provisional Government of Cuba, and William McKinley, President of the United States. Mr. Reno, despite his somewhat Spanish-sounding name, is an American of Americans, but possessed of an unlimited sympathy for Cubans and everything Cuban, and, as a consequence, of an equally unlimited hatred of everything Spanish. And it is because of his intimate acquaintance with both the island and its people that I have sought to obtain from him some information regarding the wishes and aims of the Cubans themselves. "It is not difficult," he said, "to tell you what the Cubans wish. They desire independence. But that is only natural. For years they have been striving for that end, and now—well, now the question arises are they going to have it? For years they have lived lives full of anxiety and suspicion, and now that their enemies and oppressors, the Spaniards, have been driven from their shores, they are rent with suspicion that they have only placed themselves in the hands of another set of governors, whereas their dearest wish is to govern themselves. While they look upon the Americans as their liberators, yet they fear that they will claim sovereignty. Such an act on the part of America, I may say here, will create the most serious dissatisfaction in every part of Cuba." Now the question is very naturally put, are these

CUBANS CAPABLE OF GOVERNING THEMSELVES?

Before answering that question let me assure you that they believe themselves to be. They point to the fact that they have for some years had a provisional government and a military organisation, under which they have lived lawful and, so long as they were permitted to do so, peaceable lives, and they desire to elect their own president and law-makers now that they are free. There is no lack of clever, highly educated, and capable Cubans in whom the people have implicit confidence, and whose behests they would willingly obey. But they want these law-givers to be of their own choosing, and they are at present in no mood to accept any other solution to the Cuban problem. "Annexation is a bugbear to every Cuban. That annexation is the ultimate end of Cuba is fully and freely acknowledged, but, say the Cubans, we are not ready for it yet. Let us taste the sweets of our freedom, of our independence. And I may assert that, in the event of the United States determining to try the effect of annexation before permitting that independent condition to be tried there is going to be trouble in the island. No, the Cubans are anxious to be Americanised. They want Americans to come and settle in Cuba; they want Americans to come and build cities, and lay railroads, and promote commerce; they want Americans to send school teachers and build schools and give education, but, for all that, they want, while yet the population of Cuba is mainly Cuban, to be their own governors, to make and keep their own laws. Even these laws will be American in origin and foundation, but they want to have the making of them. You must understand, moreover, that the Cubans want most heartily to

TRUST THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

But, they argue, now can we have confidence in a people who in one breath promise us freedom and independence and proclaim their intention of annexing us whether we will or no? Personally, and my opinion is shared by the highest authorities in Cuba, I foresee that within five or six years the Cubans will themselves be asking for annexation. At present, however, they do not understand the meaning of that word, except as a form of coercion; of another condition not altogether dissimilar to their state of bondage under Spain. Rather than submit to this they will take to the hills and forests and live an outlawed life, dying out eventually from starvation and degeneration, but never giving in, and constituting for ever a menace to the peaceable occupation of the island. Let them, on the contrary, elect their own legislative bodies, as they have been led to suppose, they would be able to do so soon as Spain was driven out, and they will welcome Americans and all things American, and in a surprisingly short time they will learn to appreciate and to long for that closer bond which shall constitute them one of the United States Then, so soon as their population, education, and wealth shall give them the constitutional right they will ask to be taken right into the Union. Now, as to

THEIR SELF-GOVERNING ABILITY.

In the first place, I think it highly important that in answering that question it should always be remembered that the Cuban differs very radically from nearly every other of the Latin-American races. The Siboney Indians, the aboriginal islanders were totally unlike any of the other aboriginal Indians. They were a peaceful, agricultural race of people, and the traces they have left in the present-day Cubans are all-pervading. Because they have made a stubborn fight for their freedom they must not be confounded with the hot-headed impulsive, and reckless peoples of the South American Republics. I assure you that naturally a Cuban does not know what retaliation means. The revolution was a case of the worm doing his inevitable turn and if the cause of irritation is removed the Cubans, to a man, will return to their peaceful pursuits only too readily. Have they any education, you ask me. Alas, not a great deal, but a very large number of young men and young women have received the best kind of education in the United States, and their improved condition is eagerly envied by those who have not had the same advantages. Now, in my opinion, a people who long for education are a people for whom there is the strongest reason to be hopeful, and the Cubans are ready to pay anything they are possessed of to get education. Why have they not developed the country? Because they did not dare. Why, I know of cases where men did not dare to put new windows into their houses, for they would at once have had fresh taxes laid upon them by their Spanish governors."

"Cuba," concluded Mr. Reno, "is a land running over with undeveloped resources. Immensely fertile land, great forests of trees, untold riches in minerals, and the finest harbours in the world. She only waits to be developed, and during that waiting time the Cuban who has waited and watched for so long, says, 'Let me be my own governor, and I will welcome al comers to my shores'."

"SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN:" WHITE AND BROWN.

HERE are some striking extracts from the Uganda Parliamentary Paper issued recently:

Honorary Lieutenant Wake, British East Africa Rifles, has been an example of determination and courage since he arrived in the country.—Major Martyn to Mr. Berkeley, August 9.

We proceed to Foweira to-morrow, I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of all first, and foremost being Lieutenant Wake.—Lieutenant Malcolm, August 9, in an enclosure to Major Martyn, dated August 13.

Lieutenant Wake had his donkey shot under him. (It is known to you that on account of the loss of a limb in a former engagement, Lieutenant Wake has to ride a pony or a donkey in action.)—Major Martyn to Mr. Berkeley, August 15.

I wish particularly to call attention to the services rendered by Lieutenant Wake, and the bright example he has been to all officers. Suffering as he does from infirmity, it is a great achievement for him to have accomplished the journey from Mombasa, but in addition he has most gallantly led his men on each occasion in action, in many cases having to be carried across swamps under fire, or supported on a donkey. I would also beg to point out that in his case there has been no word of complaint nor request for relief, and under all conditions he has been most anxious to remain and see the conclusion of the rebellion and mutiny. I trust, therefore, that you will bring his name especially to notice of her Majesty's Government for any reward or distinction that it may be thought suitable to reward him with—Major Martyn to Mr. Berkeley, September 3.

Mr. Berkeley, in a despatch to Sir A. H. Hardinge and Sir A. H. Hardinge, in another to Lord Salisbury also speak in high terms of the Lieutenant.

But there has been gallantry in Uganda on the part of the brown soldiers of the Queen as well as the white, as the following extract from a despatch of Major Price's to Major Martyn shows:

I have the honour to bring to your notice, for favourable recognition, the courageous act of Wakeel-ombashi Mahomed Juma, Uganda Rifles. When the enemy's picket on the top of a hill overlooking the stockade was surprised before dawn on the 4th inst., one of the enemy's picket dashed into the hut to get his rifle and ammunition; finding he could not effect his escape, he proceeded to discharge his rifle from inside in all directions. Wakeel-ombashi Mahomed Juma and Interpreter Ibrahim, who were nearest the small opening to the hut, without a moment's hesitation dashed in; the mutineer fired his rifle, the bullet causing a severe scalp wound in Mahomed Juma's head. Before he could do further damage he was captured.

Unfortunately, however, we read in a later despatch of Mr. Berkeley's to Lord Salisbury as follows: "I have the honour to report, with much regret, that the Soudanese Corporal Mohamed Juma had died of his wounds, and that the Interpreter Ibrahim, who also behaved with much courage, has since died from natural causes—heart disease, I believe. I am making inquiries as to the family that Corporal Mohamed Juma may have left, and I trust that your lordship will be pleased to approve of any small expenditure that may be incurred in showing them kindness."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE foundation of the "wireless telegraph" of Marconi and the electric torpedo of Tesla is the "Coherer," or radio-conductor, of Branly, which is sensitive to the etheric waves, and actuates the relay, which in turn works the telegraph instrument, or else the electric motors of the torpedo. It consists of a small tube filled with metal filings, or some other powdered conductor of electricity. The etheric waves in passing through the dust render it more conductive, and so permit the current of local battery to work the telegraph or motor.

Silver filings and a little mercury were used in the original coherer, but other things have been employed; for example, gold, platinum, iron and aluminium though aluminium is not considered good by some. According to M. Edouard Branly himself a good deal of the success of the metal depends on the experimenter,one getting a better result than another from the same metals. The bore of the tube the coarseness of the dust &c., affect the results. Platinum or gold especially virgin gold serves well if properly treated. Gold is very sensitive but delicate to work with and M. Branly recommends alloys of gold and copper from those of coins downwards as more manageable.

According to La Viè Scientifique, the French Minister of Commerce has been trying a new loud-speaking telephone of M. Pierre Germain of the French telephone service. It is said that the speech of the instrument can be heard 100 yards away.

Pianists and violinists acquire suppleness of the hands by long practice from an early age. Some pupils rebel against the lonexercises,and their fingers never act quite independently of one another. Dr. Forbes, a Philadelphia surgeon, proposes a remedy for this in a slight operation. It appears that an abnormal connection of some little accessory tendons between the finger bones at the back of the hand are often responsible for this drawback, and Dr. Forbes has found that cutting the connection allows the independent action of the fingers.

The balloon giving machine of Dr. K. T. Danilewsky, of Charkov, Russia, is based on the principale of buoying that weight of a man with a hydrogen balloon, and thus enabling him to give all his strength to propelling himself strough the air. The balloon buoy is like a council bullet in shape, and supports a framework underneath, from which two wings are displayed. These wings are 10ft. to 12ft. long and worked by the æronaut and there is a rudder for steering also under his control. A parachute enables him to slacken the descent.

Labrador is losing its reputation as a sterile region of rocks and rivers. Mr. Lowe has shown that it contains vast forests of spruce pines, of other timber trees, and recent prospectors have brought back specimens of minerals, which promise well. The geology of the country is not unlike that of Klonedike, and hopes are entertained that it may yield as valuable goldfields. Seven exploring expeditions entered it last year, five from Halifax, Nova Scotia one from Boston, and one from St. John's, Newfoundland. Many applications for leave to cut the timber have been granted. The area of the whole peninsula is not less than 420,000 square miles.

According to Mr. Hutchins, Conservator of Forests at Cape Colony, the climate there is favourable to a much larger extension of forests Russia and Sweden have 42 per cent. of the ground in forest, Austria 31, Germany 26, Norway and India 25, France 1, Portugal 5, Great Britain and Ireland 4, Cape Colony only 0.29 per cent. He recommends plantations in district with a minimum rainfall of 15 to 20 inches per annum. The Cape spent £269,349 during the last two years for imported timber which might have been grown on 50,000 acres in the Colony. Trees can grow on land unfit for cultivation, as for example the wooded slopes of the Amatola mountains, the barren Knysna country the Cedarberg range. At Glenadendal the cluster pine, a foreign tree, is thriving well.

Mr. J. Bridges-Tree has invented a new phototheodolite for photographic surveying, which is made by Casella. The instrument has been adopted by the Indian Survey and Indian Meteorological Department, the United States Geological Survey, the French and other Governments, noi to speak of universities, &c. In his descriptive pamphlet Mr. Bridges-Tree shows how to manipulate it and made maps from the photographs obtained, Photographic surveying, which is fully treated in Deville's book, has a great future before it.

The fable of a "Golden Age" has found an advocate in Dr. Talcott Williams who, in a report of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, United States, maintams that primitive man was not a savage as we are accustomed to regard him, but a peaceful, happy mortal, innocent of war and cannibalism, who later on, degenerated into civilisation, He possessed a juster conception of divine things than his descendants, his gods were good, his hospitality open, and his countries free, Dr. Brinton, another American anthropologist, believes on the other hand that primitive man was barbarous and brutal out of all comparison with modern savages. Perhaps there is room for both views. Was the primeval world of narrow, so unlike what it is now, that it had uo room for two differnt sorts of men, no groundwork for savants to construct two opposing hypotheses on? If so, it must have been poorly furnished.

In "Mental Development" Professor Mark Baldwin, the distinguished American psychologist, takes the view that what is called the "Ego," or personality of a man is chiefly a product of his intercovrse with other men. The Ego, or Self, at any given time includes thoughts and feeling drawn from others, and acts in imitation of the conduct of others. Even the sense of personality is only one pole of a consciousness which, for the other pole, has the thought of some other person or "Alter." At first the Ego is a mass of more or less vague impressions received from other persons; secondly, the Ego incorporates in itself the peculiarities of others; thirdly, the Ego interprets other persons by its own feelings, thoughts and habits. In fact, one's thought of oneselfis mainly filled up with one's thought of others as persons, and one's thought of others as persons is maidly filled up with oneself. The Ego and the "Alter" are thus mainly one and the same thing. In forming our judgments we incorporate the judgment of other men, and interpret their judgment by our own.

That there is much truth in this everybody will allow, for, as Shakespeare said, "Our judgments are a parcel of our fortunes," and and he might have added of ourselves. How often do we find that the judgments of one nation on the character of another involve the character of the first, and how often the opinion of one person about another accuses the former. Suspicious, mean, dishonest, and untruthfal persons are very apt to impute these faults to others. Hence the saying "Don't judge others by yourself." At the same time, we are inclined to agree with Professor F. H. Giddings, another eminent American psychologist, that Professor Baldwin ascribes too much to the influence o others, that is to say, the social influence, in the formation of personality. He considers that the Ego has aboays more in its own right than it gets from others, and those who have encountered really strong personalities recognise how independent they are of sosialities and influences. They take their own mind of things and follow their own sense. It is the common run of men, the mediocrities who greatly influence one another, and share each other's views. Gulls flock together, but eagles fly alone.

Since the baldheaded eagle took the warpath an American periodical has published the confession from American ladies that men could do one thing which they could not—namely fight. To fight well seemed to them pre-eminently the mark of a man as distinguished from a women. Statistics show that these ladies had some grounds for their declaration. During the last thirty years the number of American women engaged in all kinds of professions formerly held by men has increased enormously. In 1870, for example, there were only one architect, 67 "clergy ladies," 24 dentists, 35 journalies, 5 lawyers, 527 doctors. There are now 53 arthitects, 1,522 "clergy ladies," 417 dentists, 1,438 journalists, 417 lawyers and 6,882 doctors. The corresponding figures for some other calling are; actresses 693 artists 412 writers 159 musicians 5,753, as against actresses 2,862, artists 15,340, writers 3164 musicians 47310. American women have made their way into all the professions, but especially those in which the work is light as copying typewriting, &c. If they continue to advance as the same rate the men will find themselves without employment, and to retain the respect of the women, perhaps their own will probably rush into the army. Result—Imperialism a outrance—a nation of soldiers and filibusters leaving the women to mind the business and pay the taxes.

It may interest the Northern distillers to know that we are in a fair way of extracting alcohol from the smoke of blast furnaces, gas retorts, coke ovens, &c. Coal smoke contains ethylene gas, which yields sulpoethylic acid, from which alcohol is got by boiling in water. After all, the coming century may be celebrated by the introduction of a new whisky known as Coal Reek. Meanwhile, we can imagine some philosophic Scot sitting by his "ingle neuk" and deploring the waste of "guid whusky fleein up the lum."

Newspaper reviewers of the biography of Sir Charles Bright by his brother, Mr. E. B. Bright, and his son, Mr. Charles Bright, F.R.S.E., have not sufficiently noticed the historical part, perhaps because they were ignorant of its value. It supplies a fund of materials, and ought to be useful as a book of reference on the pioneering of the electric telegraph.

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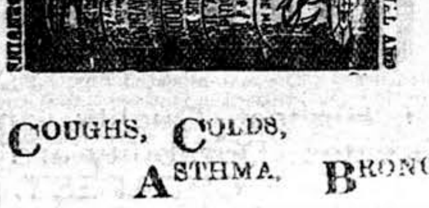

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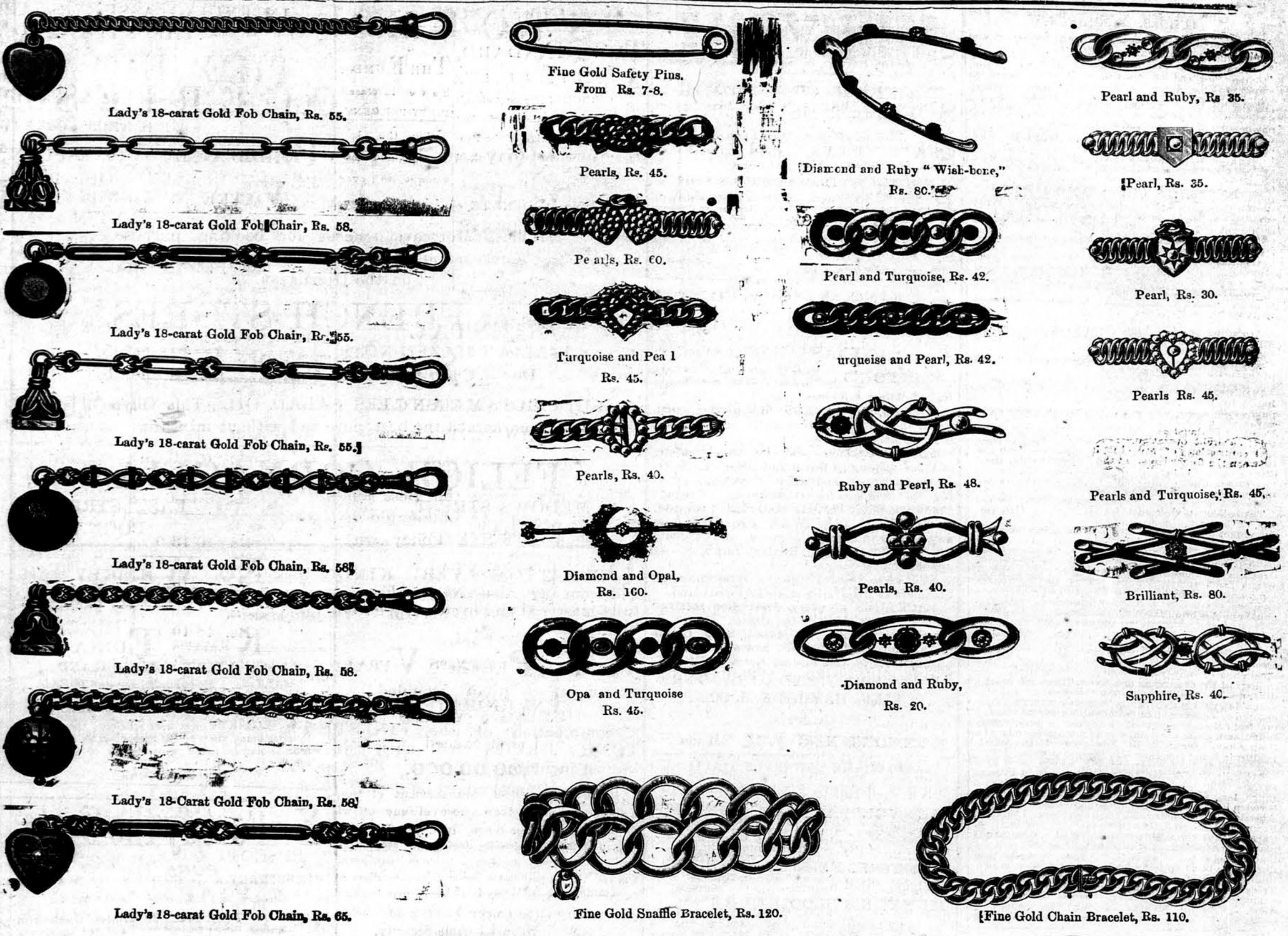

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